

Ibos' Extinction Imminent, Missionary Princess Warns



Cecil de Bourbon-Parma

Lisbon Denies Ojukwu Is In Portugal

LISBON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Foreign Ministry said tonight that Biafran leader Gen. Ojukwu is not in Portugal and has not been in Portugal.

Usually well-informed sources reported last night that the defeated Biafran leader flew to Portugal from Sao Tome Monday. But Biafran sources insisted that they knew nothing of the general's whereabouts.

Conjecture on Whereabouts
LIBREVILLE, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—The man who claims to know where Gen. Ojukwu is, said tonight, "He is not where you think he is."

He replied when asked about reports that Gen. Ojukwu was in Lisbon, or had flown to London: "That is all hush-blah. I know where Gen. Ojukwu is, and you will learn something tomorrow."

Thorn in Cairo
CAIRO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn arrived here last night for a four-day official visit.

Biafrans Arrive in Lagos To Open Peace Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

Sao Tome and Libreville have put it, arms and ammunition.

The government here has been particularly critical of Caritas, the Catholic relief agency, and has vented its fury against the Vatican and the pope.

"The federal military government recalls the role of the Vatican throughout the Nigerian crisis in sustaining the rebels with money and vital supplies and transportation links with the outside world," an official government statement yesterday read.

"The role of the Vatican has had the tragic consequence of prolonging the conflict, leading to the deaths of many innocent people and distress for the population in those areas," it added.

Mopping-Up Nearly Over
From the old battle fronts in Biafra, there were signs that the mopping-up was just about over. There was still no sign tonight of the Biafran delegation that had been offered to negotiate an armistice.

To impress on panic-stricken Biafrans who have fled into the damp forests of the region that the war is over and that they have nothing to fear from the federal troops, a reassuring message was broadcast today by Col. Oluogben Obasanjo, commander of the federal army's 3d Division, over the Biafra radio, captured today by the division.

"I have ordered that the tactical movement of all troops be stopped and that the Nigerian police should take over the maintenance of law and order throughout the Eastern state," the colonel said.

Biafra had been formed out of the old Eastern state of Nigeria when the bid for secession was made on May 30, 1967. In fact, the federal government had even earlier made three states of it in reorganizing the federation in an attempt to head off secession.

"Troops are garrisoned throughout the Eastern state and are contented."

Spiegel Head Fined For Strauss Slander

MUNICH, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A Munich superior court has fined Rudolf Augstein, publisher of the news magazine Der Spiegel, 250,000 marks (\$88,000) for refusing to retract publicly a derogatory statement against Bavarian politician Franz Josef Strauss, Mr. Augstein's lawyer said today.

The Monday decision followed a magistrate court's fine of 10,000 marks (\$2,700) last month. The decision grew out of Mr. Strauss' libel suit against Mr. Augstein in 1964, attorney Günther Osseman said.

Christian Dior "BOUTIQUE" SALE
On January 15 the Boutique Couture, accessories, gifts, Men's Department
22, av. Montaigne.

Church Unit Pushes Lagos To Accept Aid

14 Planes Are Ready To Resume Airlift

By Marvin Howe

SAO TOME, Jan. 14 (NYT).—International relief organizations have 14 planes here loaded with medicine, food, clothing and vehicles ready to take off for Biafra at five minutes' notice as soon as Lagos gives permission.

Joint Church Aid has sufficient relief supplies here to keep 5 million starving people alive for 23 days.

These were the conclusions of a meeting here today of the heads of the relief organizations that served the Biafran people during the 30-month civil war with Nigeria.

"We are ready to fly relief to the devastated zone under any auspices and to any airport that Lagos agrees to," a representative of the relief organizations declared today. "It would be an unpardonable crime to let this food and equipment go to waste when there is such frantic need."

A Boeing-707 arrived here last night with 27 leaders of the international relief effort known as the Joint Church Aid, which for the last two years has shifted food and medicine into the secessionist territory.

"We have come to appraise the stocks of relief on the island as well as the condition of the aircraft used in the airlift and see what can best be done with them," a spokesman for the group declared.

There are said to be between 10,000 and 12,000 tons of foodstocks on this Portuguese equatorial island, which has served as the principal base for the Biafran mercy airlift. Flying only at night and harassed regularly by Nigerian planes, ten aircraft were able to make an average of 20 flights a night into the blockaded territory.

Best-Equipped Base
Joint Church Aid officials say that Sao Tome is the best equipped and best organized port from which to resume the airlift to Biafra, which in the postwar chaos is reportedly in more desperate need of help than ever before.

Relief organizations represented here have already begun a quiet campaign in the United States, Britain, Germany and elsewhere to bring pressure on the federal government in Lagos to put aside political and accept the "legal solution"—use the stocks and organization here to make an all-out drive to save about 5 million people living in the devastated area.

The plan being worked out here, according to authoritative sources, involves the internationalization of U.I. airport, which has been damaged by Nigerian bombs but is still the best airport in the area.

This could be done under the auspices of the United Nations or some other international body. At the same time, two freighters here, which have not yet discharged their cargo, could sail directly to Port Harcourt or Calabar with relief supplies.

Proposals for massive shipments of assistance to Lagos for distribution to the war-torn regions are considered unrealistic by relief workers here, who point out that Lagos does not have sufficient communications facilities or organization to make urgently needed distributions.

UN Offers Food
ROME, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization announced today that it had authorized the World Food Program to make \$1 million worth of food available immediately for Nigerian civil war refugees.

An FAO spokesman said that large commitments would be approved shortly. A World Food Program officer has been in Lagos for 13 months to help the government prepare potential relief and rehabilitation projects, the spokesman said.

Biafra Unit Continues
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 14 (NYT).—The name of the Biafra Relief Services Foundation will have to be changed, but "we are not closing down," Don Anyanwu, the organization's 31-year-old president, said yesterday.

The foundation, in its 18 months of operations from basement offices at 77 United Nations Plaza, has collected \$5.25 million for emergency aid. Most of the aid is being used to feed and care for refugees or to go to hospitals and orphanages, he said.

Mr. Anyanwu, who is attending New York University as a mathematics fellow, said that the organization planned to shift its activities from relief to rehabilitation and intended to continue its peacetime work for the public for help.

Flight From Biafra
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14 (UPI).—About 100 relief workers and civilians from Biafra arrived here today aboard a Joint Church Aid airplane.

The first group included priests and doctors from Ireland, Scotland, Denmark and Holland who were sent by the Terre des Hommes Foundation to Biafra.

A Danish doctor, Jesper Quist, 38, told newsmen that he arrived in Biafra two months ago to take over a hospital which had 326 patients, mostly children.

Dr. Quist said: "We had only one month of peace for working. In the last three weeks, we were busy getting the children away from the hospital into the bush."

He said that the children were evacuated for fear that the hospital would be destroyed.

They were understood to have taken 100 children in prison camps and to have found them in good condition and well treated, but complaining of lack of food.

The observers, from four nations as well as the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, were originally invited to Nigeria by the federal government to investigate Biafran charges of genocide in the civil war.

ANNA LOWE
Belle Costume models at moderate prices
35 AVENUE MATTIGNON - PARIS
(Only adults)
ELY 64-41

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UNWANTED OPINION—An employee of the British Embassy in Bonn removes a Union Jack-wrapped casket from the embassy steps. The casket was placed there by German and African students who were protesting London's support of the Nigerian military government. It bears a sign which reads: Britain buries human rights.

Worry Grows On Biafra Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

The impression that Nigeria could not handle the relief problem itself.

"The Nigerian government will be first to recognize what they need, retaining control as they rightly should," said Lord Emswiler.

Tonight, Britain received a request from Lagos for 15 civilian doctors, 20 nurses, 50 four-ton trucks, 30 ten-ton trucks and one 800-ton coastal ship.

Efforts started immediately here to comply with the request. The trucks may have to go by sea. Volunteer medical personnel are standing by and the possibility of chartering a ship already in the area to save time is being investigated.

An earlier request from Nigeria for medical supplies. Lagos had refused to accept this shipment by an RAF aircraft and they are expected to be flown out by civilian plane this week.

Nigerian officials today also asked the League of International Red Cross Societies in Geneva for five additional medical teams, 80 trucks and 40 Land Rovers. This was the first response to a joint cable sent by the League and the International Red Cross Committee on Monday.

While some relief experts welcomed this move tonight, they were particularly concerned by Mr. Emswiler's comments in Geneva that use of U.I. airport for relief flights. Some observers believe that the use of U.I. in the heart of the territory holding most Biafran survivors, is crucial in the attempt to save hundreds of thousands of Biafrans. Nigeria insists that land routes are the best way to get relief to the starving and sick.

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Hard-Liners Pressure Husak To 'Expose' Dubcek, Ex-Aides

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The Czechoslovak Communist party newspaper Rude Pravo today strongly attacked Alexander Dubcek and some of the former Communist party chief's past associates who, the paper alleged, had organized a "rightist center."

"The rightists will not give up their struggle," Rude Pravo declared. "Therefore, the whole party must follow through with its fight to expose and overcome all rightist and anti-social tendencies, to thwart the influence of its exponents and organizers not only in the party, but everywhere."

The comments by the organ of the party's Central Committee caused speculation among foreign diplomats in Prague that Mr. Dubcek might not take up the post of ambassador to Turkey, to which he was nominated Dec. 15.

The appointment was widely interpreted as a stratagem by Gustav Husak, the present party chief, to remove his predecessor from vindictive attacks of militant ultra-conservatives by sending him into what was described as "protective exile."

Turning the Screws
However, the hard-liners who are demanding the punishment of Mr. Dubcek and anyone else involved in the liberal reform drive of 1968.

Kriegel and Smrkovsky
Rude Pravo also attacked Dr. Frantisek Kriegel and Josef Smrkovsky for their alleged anti-Soviet roles in 1968. Both men were Soviet members under Mr. Dubcek.

Dr. Kriegel, a physician, was expelled from the party last May. He still practices at Prague's KBC Hospital, but is known to be under rigorous police surveillance.

The newspaper's denunciation of Mr. Smrkovsky's second in command, three days. The popular veteran Communist was pictured as an ambitious plotter against Moscow. Mr. Smrkovsky, 50, has been forced into retirement on a small pension.

Brandt Asks Open Agenda
(Continued from Page 1)

This sense one German nation exists and will exist as far as we can think ahead," and added that even the East German Constitution of 1968 acknowledged this.

While Mr. Brandt left the door open for a broad and comprehensive dialogue with the Ulbricht state, he surprised his Communist listeners by assailing the East German leadership with biting epithets.

He spoke of "the dogmatists and left-wing reactionaries in East Berlin whose positions of power are more important to them than the peace of the European peoples."

He spoke also of their "Stalinist blackboardism" adding: "What degree of presumption do we still have to await from the leadership of the GDR? In any case, Europe will not recuperate through its know-it-all attitude. He who has only a minimum of self-respect and a sense of reality must say no when East German tries to force preconditions on all the others under which relations in Europe could not be improved."

An East German journalist in the press gallery commented: "Why did he need to say those things? We have been laying off him for months in our press and all of a sudden he starts getting personal and insults us. We are still hypersensitive to that kind of language from Bonn."

Other European Communist journalists also expressed displeasure over the speech.

The feeling among most seasoned observers of the political scene here was that Mr. Brandt had decided that it was fruitless to seek a dialogue with Mr. Ulbricht at this stage and that the most he could accomplish would be to take the wind out of the sails of his powerful conservative opposition, led by the Christian Democratic Union.

The chancellor declared that West Germany was "not a vanguard between two worlds" and was pursuing a policy of peace in complete recognition of its dependence on the security and friendship of proven alliances with the Western powers.

He added that West Germany's participation in a general European security conference, as called for by the Soviet bloc this year, "would make little sense if there has been no positive beginning in the relations between the Germans up to them."

Parolee Held In Calif. Deaths
LAFAYETTE, Calif., Jan. 14 (UPI).—A 36-year-old parolee wanted in the fatal shooting of two persons in San Francisco was arrested today.

The Contra Costa County sheriff's office said Raymond Scott, 36, was picked up in the suburban community of Lafayette about 35 miles east of San Francisco.

The gunman, who terrorized a San Francisco neighborhood last night, shot five persons, two fatally, tried to commandeer a car and then eluded a police dragnet.

The dead were identified by the coroner's office as Cecilio Ortiz, 50, and Yolande Daniels, 31. Mrs. Daniels was also stabbed and raped. San Francisco General Hospital spokesman identified the wounded as Mr. Cifillo's wife, Dolores, 55; Arthur Hughes, 67; and Dudley Kennedy, 45.

Army to Transfer to One Area GIs Connected With My Lai

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The Army announced yesterday that it will transfer to Ft. Meade, Md., or to bases near there, most of the active-duty servicemen connected with the investigation of alleged atrocities in My Lai, South Vietnam.

The move will affect "a number of personnel who are either the subjects in pending criminal investigations or potential witnesses in the subsequent proceedings," the announcement said.

Obviously, the action was taken in order to lessen administrative problems and to avoid excessive delays in the court-martial proceedings against four soldiers who have been charged with murder and other offenses at My Lai, but the move also cleared the way for swift action against other soldiers who are under investigation.

The Army exempted from the move two of the four soldiers who have been charged—1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., of Fort Benning, Ga., and Staff Sgt. Michael J. Smith, of Fort Hood, Tex.—saying that at this stage of the investigation their transfer would be impractical.

But the planned transfer will include the other two men who have been charged, Pvt. Gerald Anthony Smith, of Fort Riley, Kan., and Sgt. Charles E. Hutto, of Fort Lewis, Wash.

It was announced earlier yesterday that a charge of assault with intent to murder an 8-year-old Vietnamese boy with an M-16 rifle has been lodged against Sgt. Mitchell, in addition to an earlier charge of assault with intent to murder a 10-year-old Vietnamese boy.

Both he and Lt. Calley, who is charged with the premeditated murder of 109 civilians, face court-martial.

The charges against Sgt. Hutto and Pvt. Smith were brought last week and an investigation must still be held to determine whether they will be required to appear before courts-martial. Sgt. Hutto is charged with premeditated murder.

Supply Buildup
Disclosure of the raid coincides with a report that the North Vietnamese had pushed an estimated 15,000 trucks full of war materiel through Laos last month. Communists also have moved face-to-air missiles into Laos from North Vietnam, informed sources said.

Despite as many as 400 U.S. strikes a day along the Ho Chi Minh Trail last month, the planes knocked out no more than ten percent of the North Vietnamese traffic, allied sources said. A spokesman said that "difficult combat involving troops dropped yesterday to the lowest level in South Vietnam since the end of the New Year cease-fire."

Machinists Set Strike at TWA
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The machinists union says its 15,000 contract-service personnel in the United States will strike Trans World Airlines tomorrow unless a new contract is agreed upon.

Negotiations on a contract covering 1969, 1970 and 1971 have been going on since late in 1968. TWA is the last major domestic airline with which the International Association of Machinists has not signed a contract for the three-year span.

A union spokesman said money and working rules remained the main issues in negotiations. The top pay for machinists at TWA is now \$4.14 an hour. Two other recent industry settlements have brought a top scale figure of \$5.62 an hour.

Tomorrow's strike deadline comes at the end of a 30-day government-imposed cooling-off period.

Latin Americans Start News Agency
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Thirteen leading Latin American newspapers in seven countries today announced the creation of a news agency aimed at expanding and improving the quality of Latin American news provided within the region and for the rest of the world.

It was the first time that Latin American publishers had united for such a goal. The new agency will be called "Latin."

The publishers said their decision also aimed at promoting Latin American integration.

McCarthy Returns to U.S., Calls Peace Talks 'Blocked'

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy said today that his soundings with American, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong negotiators have convinced him that the Paris peace negotiations were in a blind alley.

Before flying to Washington, Mr. McCarthy said: "My conversations, I believe, have been useful. I came here without too much optimism and I'm leaving no more optimistic."

Sen. McCarthy's diplomatic sojourn included a trip to Moscow during which he saw Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and had lengthy talks here with the Viet Cong's Foreign Minister, Mr. Nguyen Thi Binh.

North Vietnamese chief delegate Xuan Thuy and acting American delegation leader Philip G. Halbach said the talks were still blocked. "I have some personal ideas which might permit the talks to progress. But it's not for me to speak about them," Sen. McCarthy said at Orly Airfield.

Final Meeting
His final meeting in Paris was with Mr. Thuy. Sen. McCarthy and aides spent four hours with the North Vietnamese diplomat last night in a meeting that included dinner as guests of Mr. Thuy.

A McCarthy spokesman described the meeting with Mr. Thuy at the North Vietnamese delegation villa at suburban Chateau-le-Roi, south of Paris, as "very cordial and very open."

The spokesman said the conversations continued through a working dinner of "very good" traditional Vietnamese food.

A statement issued by the North Vietnamese expressed Mr. Thuy's appreciation of "Sen. McCarthy's good faith" and said the senator "had informed himself of the situation in Vietnam and that of the Paris conference."

Private Farewell
Sen. McCarthy, believed to be the only elected U.S. official to visit the delegation, was permitted to bring his car inside the walled grounds of the villa for his departure—a move presumably designed to let him

Court Denies Tax Exemption To All-White Private Schools

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—A three-judge federal district court here ordered the Internal Revenue Service yesterday to cease denying tax-exempt status to segregated private schools in Mississippi.

Under the ruling, private schools that have already been granted tax-exempt status may retain their status. Applications now pending will be filed by private "academies" would not be granted unless the IRS found that the schools admit Negro students.

The order was a preliminary injunction that could be changed.

Miss. Asked To Provide Tax Relief

By James T. Wooten

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 14 (NYT).—Gov. John Bell Williams asked the Mississippi Legislature yesterday to give financial assistance to private, racially segregated schools by providing state tax relief to their patrons.

The state's senators and representatives are expected to grant quick approval to the governor's proposals for income-tax and property-tax deductions for those who contribute to the private schools that have blossomed in Mississippi since a recent federal court order that schools in 30 states desegregate immediately.

The governor accused the federal court and agencies of creating a dilemma in the state's public education. He offered a three-point program that he said would "strengthen the hands of Mississippians in meeting the challenge of the recent desegregation orders."

Little Violence

His speech came as nearly all of the 30 districts included in the recent federal court order returned to second-semester classes without significant violence. In most cases the process of integration has moved smoothly. Although, in predominantly black districts, white students have boycotted the public schools in favor of private ones.

In a related development here yesterday, the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law said it would probably challenge the constitutionality of any state aid to private, segregated schools, regardless of the mechanism used by the legislature in providing that aid.

The committee acted as attorney for five Negro families in Holmes County, Miss., who asked that federal tax deductions for those making contributions to private schools be discontinued. A three-judge federal panel handed down a ruling yesterday that prohibits such deductions until the Negroes' case has been decided.

Policeman Says He Saw Shots From Where Panthers Hid

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Police officers involved in a raid on a Black Panther apartment complex yesterday told of hearing shots and seeing gunfire coming from rooms where Panther party members were hiding.

One policeman, William Kelly, said he saw the "illuminations" and heard "roars" of several shotguns blasts coming from a bedroom where Illinois Panther leader Fred Hampton was found dead.

His testimony generally corroborated the versions offered yesterday during the past week by Sgt. Daniel Groth, who led the raiding party of 13 state attorney's policemen armed with a search warrant for illegal weapons.

However, Mr. Kelly was unable to establish that the alleged gunfire fell into any of the continuing mysteries of the police account.

The officers contend that they were met by extensive gunfire when they attempted to enter the apartment last Dec. 4. The Panthers have maintained police did all the shooting.

From the Bedroom

Mr. Kelly, who had entered the apartment from the rear door, described the gunfire as coming out of the bedroom door in the direction of an opposite wall. Repeated examinations of the wall have disclosed no markings to indicate that a shotgun blast struck Mr. Kelly said he saw holes in the wall and thought they might have been "bullet holes."

There was apparently conflicting testimony yesterday about whether a shotgun was found near the body.

Not Guilty Plea

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A Black Panther leader, David Hilliard, pleaded not guilty yesterday to a charge that he threatened the life of President Nixon.

The charge against Mr. Hilliard stemmed from a vituperative speech he made at an anti-Vietnam war rally here Nov. 15.



DOWN TO THE SEA IN BITS—Residents of a San Pedro, Calif., cliffside neighborhood look at what's left of their back yard after a massive fissure developed last weekend which started the cliff sinking into the Pacific Ocean, some 200 feet below, at right. Geologists say rains probably caused the fissure.

Agencies Must Justify Hiring Non-GOP Aides, Nixon Says

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The White House has ordered U.S. agencies to submit reasons in writing to justify the hiring of non-Republicans as federal consultants.

The White House memorandum, signed by Special Assistant to the President Harry S. Fleming, was dispatched on Dec. 23 following a meeting on the topic with political contact men in the various federal agencies.

"All persons you intend to employ in consultant capacities must be first submitted to this office for clearance action. When a non-Republican is submitted for clearance, his clearance form must be accompanied by a written justification for his being hired," the memorandum said.

Mr. Fleming said yesterday that despite the broad language of the memorandum, it was intended to apply only to consultants who are being hired as a first step toward giving them permanent jobs. He said federal personnel offices have been informed verbally of the limited application of the new order.

For ammunition

According to Mr. Fleming, who has White House staff responsibility for government personnel matters, the purpose of the memo was to provide ammunition to the White House for answering complaints from the party faithful when and if non-Republicans are hired with the intention of giving them full-time jobs.

More than half of all the full-time and non-career appointments by the Nixon administration have gone to Republicans and roughly another 25 percent have gone to persons whose political affiliation is listed as unknown.

Republican lawmakers and state and local party workers have been vocally unhappy at the scarcity of available full-time patronage.

White House Deputy Counselman Harry Dent has promised the Republican faithful a strong voice in the appointment of members of U.S. advisory boards and commissions.

17 Die on Brazilian Train

CAMPINA GRANDE, Brazil, Jan. 14 (AP).—A passenger train jumped the track yesterday and three cars plunged down a ravine, killing 17 persons and injuring 60, some seriously, police reported.

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP).—An American neurologist disclosed unexpected evidence today that the experimental drug L-Dopa can be a powerful sex stimulant that might prove to be a long-sought medical weapon against female frigidity and male impotence.

L-Dopa has already been hailed as a possible breakthrough against crippling Parkinson's disease. But Dr. William E. O'Malley of Georgetown University said that it also looks like a "true aphrodisiac" that could benefit hundreds of thousands of persons throughout the world.

Dr. O'Malley said in an interview that the drug has demonstrated powers of giving some men "in their sixties and seventies" more sexual vigor than the average 20-year-old man.

And, he added, while predominantly affecting men, it also has induced "hypersexual" in certain women.

He reported that the effect has been noted in about 2 percent of the patients being given the drug for Parkinson's disease.

He told of one male patient, about 60, who hadn't been sexually active for at least six years, "who started chasing nurses" after being treated with L-Dopa for quite a time.

Dr. O'Malley said the evidence is so dramatic that it warrants exploring possibilities for using L-Dopa as an aphrodisiac treatment.

"At least 20 other investigators" throughout the U.S. have told Dr. O'Malley privately that they had noted similar results.

"At first, we felt we ought to keep this quiet, but now most of us feel that it ought to be publicized because of the possibility of engendering studies—as some later date—of the possible, controlled use of L-Dopa as a treatment for frigidity and impotence," he said.

Thrill Use Feared

Dr. O'Malley said researchers are aware of the possibility that, if L-Dopa becomes generally available to the medical profession, "hippie-like" kids, always looking for any kind of a new thrill, might try to get it by improper means.

"But anyone with such intentions," he said, "should be warned that L-Dopa is a very dangerous drug in unskilled hands."

Iowa Eying 20th Century

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 14 (AP).—A debtor whose property is ordered sold to pay his bills would no longer be allowed to keep a mink, two cows or "six stands of bees," under a bill introduced in the Iowa Senate yesterday.

Sen. Francis Messerly wants to repeal the 100-year-old law and provide for exempting \$1,000 worth of goods instead.

The old legislation also provides that family Bibles, "50 sheep and the wool therefrom," plus spinning wheels and looms, likewise can be retained by the debtor.

Key Figures in Chicago Trial Had 'Feared Police Violence'

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Julian Bond, the Negro state legislator from Georgia, said yesterday that Tom Hayden, one of the seven defendants in the Chicago conspiracy trial, told him several months before the 1968 Democratic National Convention that he feared "police violence" here during the convention.

Testifying at the trial, Mr. Bond told of his conversation with Mr. Hayden in a motel room in Nashville, Tenn., on April 5, 1968, the day after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated.

"There were shots and gunfire outside," he recalled. "The city had been cordoned off into sections and the black neighborhoods segregated."

"Tom said he was afraid the same sort of thing might happen in Chicago. He was afraid police violence might occur here during the Democratic convention."

Another First for President Nixon: Cabinet Members' Offspring to Wed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The son of one cabinet officer is marrying the daughter of another. President Nixon, who will attend the wedding, thinks such a thing has never happened before.

Engaged invitations went out last weekend for the marriage of Nancy Ann Hardin, 21, daughter of Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin, and Douglas Langston Rogers, 23, son of Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

The Nixons' daughters, Tricia, 23, and Julie Eisenhower, 21, and their son-in-law, David Eisenhower, 21, are on a guest list which runs into the hundreds.

Also among the invited are Vice-President and Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew, all cabinet members and their wives, the diplomatic corps, members of Congress and their wives, and friends.

Further Study Recommended

Mr. Nixon himself sent White House researchers scurrying to find out whether cabinet members' children had ever married before.

Mr. Nixon, a man who likes to cite "historical firsts" for his administration, got back a pleasant answer.

White House curator James Ketchum said that while he could not rule out such a wedding, there was nothing available in the records to indicate an earlier one.

Confused Draft Boards Give Wrong Answers on New Law

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—System officials here agree that the answer to the question is unequivocal.

But the correspondents, who in some cases identified themselves as reporters and in other cases said they were potential draftees, were given the wrong answers in many instances.

A member of the Henrico County, Va., board, for example, said: "That's a good question. Off the cuff, it would look like it's about your turn. We're going to have a meeting Monday, and it might be good for you to come in and talk personally. You could make plans and enlist."

The executive secretary of Board No. 19 in Nashville, Tenn., answered correctly that the caller would not be drafted, but added the misinformation that the lottery did not affect men born in 1944. In fact, men born in 1944 are subject to the draft this year until their 26th birthday.

Reply Is Incorrect

Her answer, Selective Service officials agree, was wrong. Men will not receive induction notices under the new lottery system after they pass their 26th birthdays.

It was not a trick question. It was a straightforward one, and the situation described is one that faces, for instance, scores of men who have been deferred as teachers and who plan to quit teaching at the end of this school year when they will have become 26.

Nor was the experience in the Los Angeles suburb unusual. Correspondents with accurate information several weeks after the Dec. 1 lottery had added to the confusion over the new system.

Told of the results of the survey, Navy Capt. William S. Pascoe, the chief of information for Selective Service, said that he was "shocked."

He said he would get in touch with state draft directors "to make sure this is rectified."

The following question was asked: "I have a very low draft number that is likely to be reached early in the year. However, I now have a job deferment that will last through June. My 26th birthday is in March. Will I be free from draft liability since I become 26 before I lose my deferment?"

The correct answer is that the person will not be liable to the draft. Although draft liability is technically extended until age 26 for persons who have had deferments, regulations require that all eligible men under 26 be taken before any man over 26 is drafted. There is no circumstance short of all-out mobilization that would require the induction of these older men.

President Nixon's executive order implementing the lottery was explicit on this point. It stated that the "first priority selection group" would include men "who have not attained the 26th anniversary of the date of their birth."

Pentagon and Selective Service

Hippie Cult Head Wins Court Delay In Entering Plea

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Hippie cult leader Charles Manson today won a delay in entering his plea on charges arising from the murder of actress Sharon Tate and six others until Jan. 28.

Manson, 35, representing himself in court, argued points of law with a judge for 30 minutes before the delay was granted.

Manson has been charged with the murders of Ms. Tate and six others in August and also conspiring with five members of his hippie cult group known as the Manson Family to kill the seven victims.

Manson asked the judge for law books, a table, more access to telephones and a tape recorder.

The judge granted all except the tape recorder, which Manson said he needed because he was slow in his grammar was poor and his spelling atrocious.

When the judge pleaded with Manson to get a lawyer, the hippie replied: "Behind the big words, the numbers and the quotations, I wonder if you know what's going on. You are trying to lead me to the gas chamber."

Sen. Fulbright Calls Agnew A 'Smart-Aleck'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Sen. J. William Fulbright called Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew a big-headed "smart aleck" today and said Mr. Agnew was making promises overseas that he cannot possibly fulfill.

Sen. Fulbright, returning to Washington after the congressional recess, hit out at Mr. Agnew in an interview.

"He's kind of a smart aleck, isn't he?" the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee said. "He's feeling his oats and he's getting himself and others in trouble in the process. He's making promises he can't fulfill. I think he has a bad case of the big head."

Sen. Fulbright had tried to extend and reinforce U.S. commitments to Asia, in contradiction to the National Commitments Resolution passed by the Senate last year. That resolution demanded that the administration consult Congress before extending any offers to send troops to foreign shores.

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Carbon Monoxide Is Linked To Heart Disease in Smokers

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—Danish scientists said today that carbon monoxide from cigarette smoke is "very likely" part of the reason smokers develop more heart disease.

If this is so, they said, it means that scientists concerned about preventive medicine will have to take a look at all forms of exposure of people to carbon monoxide, such as automobile exhaust.

The carbon monoxide from cigarette smoke gets into the bloodstream, the scientists said,

where it appears to pave the way for the accumulation of cholesterol in the arteries.

An case of cholesterol is one factor that has been implicated in the incidence of heart disease. Deposits of the fatty substance clog the arteries, preventing normal flow of blood and oxygen.

The new report came from Drs. Poul Astrup, Knud Kjeldsen and John Wasmuth of the department of clinical chemistry at the Royal Hospital in Copenhagen. Dr. Astrup described work on rabbits and studies of humans at a conference on biological effects of carbon monoxide sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Astrup said his department noticed high concentrations of carbon monoxide in the blood of young men with coronary diseases.

Carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas released by combustion, combines with hemoglobin in the blood, displacing vital oxygen.

About 10 percent of the smokers they studied, he said, had unusually high levels of a compound formed by two carbon monoxide and hemoglobin—a compound called carboxyhemoglobin. The high levels were linked to individual smoking habits, such as depth and duration of inhalation.

To check their observations, Dr. Astrup said, in one series of experiments two groups of rabbits were fed cholesterol. One group was also exposed to carbon monoxide.

The accumulation of cholesterol in the arterial walls of rabbits exposed to carbon monoxide was three to five times more than in those given only cholesterol, Dr. Astrup said. In tests on rabbits who were not given any cholesterol, the carbon monoxide produced damage in the walls of the arteries.

In an early study of 1,000 factory workers chosen at random in Copenhagen, Dr. Astrup said, "a clear relationship" between high carbon monoxide blood levels and coronary disease was demonstrated.

Of those studied, 58 had atherosclerotic heart disease, where deposits accumulate in the arteries. All 58 were smokers and all had high carbon monoxide blood levels. Some were cigar smokers who inhaled.

Dr. Astrup said the evidence indicates that the carbon monoxide makes the walls of the blood vessels more permeable, thus allowing an increased flow of fats through the walls. He said he is working with drugs that might counter this effect.

Dr. Astrup also said that if it is correct that only 10 percent of smokers have high carbon monoxide levels in their blood, "smokers having low carboxyhemoglobin levels should be perfectly safe in terms of atherosclerosis," but not in terms of other diseases, such as cancer.

Irish-Americans Are Top Drinkers In U.S., \$400,000 Study Reveals

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The National Institutes of Health has spent \$400,000 and Rutgers University scholars the better part of five years to study drinking habits in the United States.

The university's Center of Alcohol Studies surveyed 2,746 persons to develop and document "American Drinking Practices," a 286-page book just released.

Among the facts reported: • Roman Catholic Irish-American men in their late 40s, engaged in business or a profession, are the most likely to fall into alcoholism.

• Jews and Episcopalians have the lowest number of abstainers among religious groups.

• Italian-American families show the largest number of drinkers, but not to excess.

• Farmers and school dropouts drink little and single persons drink more than married couples.

• Among Americans, 41 percent are light or moderate drinkers; 15 percent are very frequent drinkers—less than one drink a month—and 32 percent abstain. Heavy drinkers represent 12 percent.

The book claims that Americans are drinking less per capita now than ten years ago. The book costs \$9.50, about the price of a quart of good Scotch.

AEC's Rules on Radiation Challenged in Colorado Suit

By Anthony Ripley

DENVER, Jan. 14 (UPI).—An attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union has charged that the safety standards of the Atomic Energy Commission "grossly underestimate" possible damage from radiation.

The attorney, Robert B. Miller, made the charge in Federal District Court Monday at the reopening of a suit to block release of nuclear gas freed in an underground nuclear explosion last Sept. 10.

The suit is regarded as one of the more important challenges the commission has faced since the early 1950s, when Dr. Linus C. Pauling, Nobel Peace Prize winner, failed to have the courts halt all underground testing.

Mr. Miller, in his opening remarks before Judge Alfred A. Arraj, said that the commission had also violated its own safety standards by going ahead with the experimental Project Rulison blast even though wind directions had not been proper.

He said that the benefits of increased natural gas production were not worth the risks involved in turning off, or flaring, radioactive gas.

"AEC standards grossly underestimate the damage that could be produced," he said. Project Rulison, a 40-kiloton nuclear fission explosion equal to 10,000 tons of TNT, was touched off in an 8,440-foot-deep well on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, 150 miles west of Denver. The blast was apparently completely contained underground.

The well has been shut off, except for small tests, since that time to allow short-lived radioactive substances such as iodine 131 to decay. Mr. Miller, representing residents

U.S. Scientists Rush to Study 'Fresh' Meteor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Space-watchers have rushed to Washington to study what a National Aeronautics and Space Administration official calls the "freshest meteorite ever examined."

Studying a meteorite soon after its retrieval is especially important to biologists, who are looking for chemical forms that might reveal the beginnings of life elsewhere in the solar system. Meteorites on the ground quickly become contaminated by earthly molecules.

The new meteorite was spotted falling in the Midwest on Jan. 3 by some of the 16 automatic telescopes of the seven-state Prairie Network, a joint NASA-Smithsonian astrophysical observatory operation.

Six days later a remnant of the falling star was found near Lost City, Okla.—the first ever found by the network, though thousands have been photographed. It weighs 32.6 pounds and is said to be "slightly magnetic."

Senators Told Of Hazards In Birth Pills

Doctor Sees Risks On a Record Scale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—A grand jury said a Senate subcommittee today that the widespread use of birth control pills "has given rise to health hazards on a scale previously unknown to medicine."

"Tens of millions of American women are consuming these compounds almost as automatically as chicken eating corn," unaware the pills may cause cancer, blood clots, diabetes or arteriosclerosis, Dr. Hugh J. Davis said in prepared testimony.

Dr. Davis, assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, was the first witness in seven days of hearings scheduled by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., to look into allegations that contraceptive pills are hazardous. He heads a Senate subcommittee on manpower.

Two other medical authorities testified on potential hazards, but not nearly as strongly as Dr. Davis. Martin S. Legator, a research official of the Food and Drug Administration, said: "An exhaustive study such as carried out with cigarette smokers would be required to indicate a possible relationship between oral contraceptives and cancer."

Charge by Senator

In a statement, Sen. Nelson accused some birth control pill manufacturers of "discriminating false and misleading information."

"The pamphlets which are prepared by the manufacturers and are distributed directly to patients through physicians make light of the minor dangers and do not even mention the major dangers of the pill," he said.

Sen. Nelson, long a critic of the drug industry, said some college textbooks give "pre-pill propaganda," ignoring hazards.

Dr. Davis said there are "safer alternatives" to the pill for women wishing to avoid pregnancy. He recommended intrauterine devices, such as "the loop," as 99 percent effective.

He urged the FDA to ban sequential-type oral contraceptives. "The risk of both fatal and non-fatal blood clots can be reduced immediately by simply changing to the safer type of pill," Dr. Davis said.

Two-Year Limit

But he said no woman should be allowed to take oral contraceptives for more than two years. "The hazards of long-term use of these synthetic agents look increasingly ominous," he said.

For women in history have so many individuals taken such potent drugs with so little information available as to actual and potential hazards.

Dr. M. James Whitlaw, of O'Connor Hospital, San Jose, Calif., said oral contraceptives could leave a woman infertile "many months, or even several years" after she stops taking them.

"No married woman should be put on oral contraceptives until she has proven her fertility, unless there are medical mitigating circumstances," Dr. Whitlaw said.

Asturian Miners End Strike at Private Pits

OVIEDO, Spain, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—A week-end truce ended today at private pits in the strike-bound Asturian coalfields, but the state-owned Riuosa company was still seriously understaffed.

The number of miners absent from the morning shift—3,500—was almost the same as yesterday, but today all the strikers were back at work.

At the height of the strike last week 13,000 miners were idle.

Roland Petit Transforming 55-Year-Old Casino de Paris

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Casino de Paris, long a must on any tourist's Paris night-life schedule, is giving itself a new look. Roland Petit has taken over its direction and on Jan. 23 will present on its boards an ultra-modern revue starring Zizi Jeanmaire.

The famous music hall in the Rue de Cligny opened in 1915. Maurice Chevalier, the Dolly Sisters, Mistinguett, Josephine Baker and Cino Bocca were among the headliners during its first two decades. But in recent times it has been resting on its worldwide reputation and its shows have depended less on unique talents than on traditional displays of extravagant tableaux and parades of chorus girls, beplumed, bejeweled and in varying states of dressability.

As the movies now present both nudity and erotic effects at reduced prices, it has been generally brought that the Casino's day must be done.

Last year its veteran impresario, Henri Varma, died at 84 and Roland Petit has signed a two-year lease on the theater with the Varma heirs. If all goes well Mr. Petit may make the music hall his permanent headquarters.

"My revue has no title—no 'Oo La La' label," said Mr. Petit (who is not appearing in his own production) during a rehearsal break this week. "It will be simply billed Zizi Jeanmaire in a new revue by Roland Petit." We open to the public on Jan. 23, but critics will be invited to attend on Feb. 6, by which time everything should be rolling smoothly. The production has cost about \$800,000 and the Dubonnet advertising firm has partly financed it.

Saint-Laurent Decor

"Jimmy Moore, Jerome Robbins' assistant, has come over to assist me with the choreography and he has brought with him five American dancers. Rudy Wovok, a young and spirited dancer from Indianapolis, will be Zizi's partner in several numbers, including one which will feature 'hard rock.' Yves Saint-Laurent has designed some of the decor—his first scenic work for the theater—and costumes.

"Erie has designed a Twentieth-century set of plastic diamonds. He is 55 now and he imposed a style on a whole epoch. Did you know that he designed Mata Hari's costumes? Later he was an art director in Hollywood. Another number is all in Revillon white furs and another is dedicated to Euseby Berkeley, a huge ensemble on a revolving stage, evoking the musicals of the Thirties," Mr. Petit said.

"But unlike so many of the conventional revues, we are not leaning on old music. Jean-Claude Vanier and Jean-Claude Dubout, two talented young composers, are contributing a score. Because it must have international appeal there will be no sketches. The language barrier prevents this. It will be a spectacle of song and dance. They are the theatrical Esperanto."



BREAKING-IN RHYTHM—With the aid of daughters Tina (left) and Nancy, Frank Sinatra operated the business end of a jackhammer to break ground for a half-million-dollar medical education center at the Desert Hospital, in Palm Springs, Calif. Mr. Sinatra will raise funds for the center, named after his father.

Frank Folsom Dies at 75, Headed RCA

Played Key Role In TV's Early Days

SCARSDALE, N.Y., Jan. 14 (AP).—Francis Marion (Frank) Folsom, 75, master salesman who foresaw the fantastic growth of the television industry and, as president of RCA, helped to build it into a corporate giant, died at a daughter's home here Monday night after a short illness.

He had retired as president of RCA in 1957, but until his death remained a director and consultant to the communications conglomerate. He also was a director of the affiliated National Broadcasting Co.

Mr. Folsom became a director of RCA in 1943, six years before he assumed the presidency, and turned his merchandising talents to the electronic field.

He was credited with selling RCA's competitors on the potential of the infant television industry and playing a large role in its growth through his promotion of the sale of TV sets and the establishment of stations across the country.

During his tenure RCA's gross annual income grew from about \$397 million to \$1.1 billion.

Mr. Folsom joined RCA after playing an important part in the war effort in World War II. He was a member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, and served in procurement posts with the War Production Administration and the Navy.

A native of Sprague, Wash., Mr. Folsom began his selling career at 16 as a clerk in the Lippman Wolfe department store in Portland, Ore., later moving to San Francisco and Sacramento.

Eventually he became vice-president in charge of merchandising of Montgomery Ward and Co., and executive vice-president and general manager of Goldblatt Brothers of Chicago.

He survived by three daughters, a sister, 25 grandchildren and 11 great-grandchildren.

Jack L. Cooper

CHICAGO, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Jack L. Cooper, 51, believed to have been the first Negro radio personality in the United States, died Monday night.

Mr. Cooper did a weekly comedy show on WCAP in Washington in 1924 and four years later he began a 25-year career as host of "The All-Colored Hour" on WWAB (now WJOL) in Hammond, Indiana. He later was heard on several Chicago radio stations, continuing on the air until 1967.

As a young man Cooper fought 60 professional boxing bouts and later was a vaudeville comedian.

Wang Wei-chou

HONG KONG, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Wang Wei-chou, 52, a former army commander and member of the Chinese Communist party central committee, has died, Peking radio said today.

Arthur Wiesenberg

ROME, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Arthur Wiesenberg, 62, pioneer in mutual fund investment and former president of a New York investment firm bearing his name, died Monday in Rome, his family announced today.

Mr. Wiesenberg, retired three years ago from Arthur Wiesenberg and Co. and for the two past years had lived in Rome. He wrote "The Wiesenberg Investment Report," considered by many as the textbook on mutual fund operations.

A native of New York and until his retirement a resident of Pound Ridge, N.Y., he is survived by his wife Frances and a son, Arthur F. Wiesenberg.

Jimmy Hanley

FETCHAM, England, Jan. 14 (UPI).—Jimmy Hanley, 51, film star and television personality, died at his home here yesterday.

Mr. Hanley, who started his show business career as a circus barback rider, appeared in more than 60 British films.

Pentagon Cuts F-111 Plans By \$1 Billion Over 2 Years

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Defense Department has slashed plans for purchase of the F-111 attack plane by \$1 billion or more over the next two fiscal years, official sources disclosed yesterday.

The 121-plane cut was decided on late last month, and serious consideration is being given to canceling the last 40 planes in the production schedule.

Development of the swing-wing craft has been marred for more than seven years by a combination of technical ills, sky-rocketing costs, and political quarreling.

All 322 F-111s in the nation's inventory have been grounded since Dec. 23 following a fatal crash caused when the left wing broke off. But the production cut-back, latest in a long series of such moves, is not generally attributed to the accident.

It is viewed rather as the result of several other factors, including: The accumulation of past problems, modifications of how the nation's military needs are assessed, and an intense search by the Nixon administration for ways to cut the military budget.

Its chief advantages over other planes are said to be that it can do two relatively chort airfields.

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Germany (air) ... \$ 80.00	43.00	Spain (air) ... \$ 1,500	810
Greece (air) ... \$ 7,170	425	Sweden (air) ... \$ 1,470.00	75.00
India (air) ... \$ 700	405	Switzerland (air) ... \$ 85.50	50.00
Ireland (air) ... \$ 32.50	17.50	Turkey (air) ... \$ 32.50	13.00
Israel (air) ... \$ 7,170	425	Yugoslavia (air) ... \$ 32.50	13.00
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Egypt Sees Raids Near Cairo As Proof Israel Is Nervous

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Egypt today denied Israeli air strikes in the vicinity of Cairo as "futile efforts to achieve political and psychological effects."

The air attacks, which began a week ago, are "clear proof that Israel is laboring under a severe state of nervousness and tension," Egyptian Chief of State Gamal Abdel Nasser said.

Mr. Nasser did not elaborate on the possible causes for the "nervousness and tension." But he appeared to be alluding to agitation in Israel over recent U.S. proposals for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including a proposal for Israeli withdrawal from virtually all the land occupied in the 1967 war.

Since the breakdown of last month's Arab summit conference in Morocco, there have been suggestions and faint indications that some Arab leaders were looking more favorably to the U.S. position, which they had rejected in their initial form, as offering progress toward a political solution.

Mr. Nasser confirmed today that arrangements were under discussion for a visit to Cairo by William Scranton, the former governor of Pennsylvania, who toured the Middle East on a study mission for President Nixon after the 1968 elections.

No information has been made public on the purposes of a new visit here by Mr. Scranton, but he is expected to meet with Egyptian leaders.

Israel Mised On Libya Deal, Eban Asserts

JERUSALEM, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban today said Israel had been misled about France's decision to supply 50 Mirage jets to Libya.

Answering questions in the Knesset (parliament), Mr. Eban said the French Ambassador, Francis Huré, had assured him Jan. 6 that newspaper stories about a Franco-Libyan arms deal were exaggerated as to the amount of arms to be supplied and the nature of the negotiations.

Mr. Eban added that Israel was at the same time informed by other Western states that the French government had told them the deal concerned only about a dozen or 15 Mirages.

He said the situation resulting from France's arms deliveries "gives Israel more and more the right to expect from the United States the military and economic aid which it is requesting."

Referring to France's embargo on 50 Mirage jets which Israel has already paid for, Mr. Eban contrasted the British attitude favorably to that of the French.

Britain is different from France because Britain never broke its contract and always fulfilled its obligations, he said.

Mr. Eban said French policy made France, together with the Soviet Union, the central factor in unbalancing security and the prospects of peace in the Middle East.

"These are the only two governments whose arms supply policies are entirely and unreservedly oriented, that is to say that the Soviet and French arms stores are open only for the Arab countries while they are sealed and closed in front of Israel," he added.

He said Israel had invested hundreds of millions of dollars in France by placing there contracts for arms, which it could have bought elsewhere, but had not done so because of a sentimental attachment to Paris for previous aid.

Witness Tells of Bizarre Plot To Deep-Freeze 4 U.K. Jews

BRACKENELL, England, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A bizarre Arab-financed plot to kidnap four London Jews, freeze them in crates and fly them still frozen, to Jordan was alleged today by a court witness.

The witness was Ronald G. Hannan, 40, chief prosecution witness in the preliminary hearing of a former British Army captain accused of illegally possessing plastic explosives.

The prosecution alleges that Trevor Owen Williams, 40, intended to use the explosives to blow up an El Al Israeli jetliner for a \$75,000 fee. Mr. Williams was ordered bound over for trial.

Under cross-examination today, Mr. Hannan testified that he was at a meeting with Mr. Williams and two other men called John Neville and Eric Owen. Mr. Hannan said Mr. Owen was thought to have been "unreliable" and was drugged or given a sleeping pill that knocked him out while the other three discussed how to kill him.

First, Mr. Hannan said, Mr. Williams suggested shooting Mr. Owen. Then Mr. Neville "suggested that arrangements had already been made to transport four Jewish people, frozen in boxes and deposited in a cold-storage warehouse owned by Mr. Neville in Birmingham. Mr. Owen should get the same treatment," Mr. Hannan testified.

"The four Jewish people didn't come from Birmingham. They came from various places around London," Mr. Hannan said.

"You may laugh," he said, "but you don't know how serious it was. They (the four Jews) were to be kidnapped and put into the warehouse belonging to John Neville, and it was suggested we do the same with Eric Owen. The five boxes were then to be transported from an airfield in Britain to Amman, Jordan."

Mr. Hannan said he had balked at killing Mr. Owen because "he had been a good friend." The meeting broke up, Mr. Hannan said, and he went home and soon contacted police.

Defense lawyers yesterday asked Mr. Hannan if he had been offered a deal in return for turning state's evidence, and he admitted that two charges against him apparently had been dropped.

He was remanded in custody today.

Jordan Reports Clash With Israel Near Dead Sea

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Jordanian and Israeli forces fought a ten-minute battle with mortars and machine guns near the Dead Sea yesterday, a Jordanian military spokesman said today.

He said there were no Jordanian casualties. Arab guerrillas attacked an Israeli foot patrol early today with rocks and other weapons, a spokesman for the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command announced.

He said the attack took place at Ghor Sidi, south of the Sea of Galilee in the northern Jordan Valley.



ARMS FOR ISRAEL—American-made World War II vintage artillery pieces ready for loading aboard the Israeli freighter Tamar (background) in Zeebrugge, Belgium.

U.S. Stands by Mideast Plan Despite Rejection by Russia

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The United States stood by its support of the so-called "Rhodes formula" for future Arab-Israeli negotiations yesterday, despite the Soviet Union's rejection of the proposal.

The State Department said "deliberate ambiguity" of the Rhodes position was "negative and retrogressive."

The department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, confirmed the authenticity of the Soviet note as reported in The New York Times (and the International Herald Tribune).

In describing the Soviet position as "negative and retrogressive," Mr. McCloskey took exception to one statement in the Russian document—the remark that the Russian opposition to early negotiations under the Rhodes formula "corresponds to the opinion" of Gunnar V. Jarring, the Swedish diplomat who serves as the United Nations mediator for such negotiations.

U.S. diplomats who have discussed this subject with Mr. Jarring do not agree that he is opposed to this negotiating procedure, Mr. McCloskey said.

Deliberate Ambiguity

The Rhodes formula, used between Israel and the Arab states in 1949-48, involves the deliberate ambiguity of whether the two sides are in direct negotiations or not. At Rhodes, Israeli negotiators sat in one hotel room, the Arabs in another, and the UN mediator, Ralph Bunche, moved between them.

Since the two sides occasionally sat down together in the same room, the Israelis claim that the Rhodes formula is the "direct negotiations" they have been seeking. The Arabs dispute this, and say that actual negotiations proceeded only through the auspices of a mediator.

"We continue to feel that the Rhodes formula is the best arrangement by which the parties might come together," Mr. McCloskey said.

Soviet rejection of this point, he said, has produced a "pause" in the year-old talks between Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin and Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East and South Asia. Mr. McCloskey added that he assumed the four-power talks at the UN would continue, however.

The spokesman said the administration was considering official publication of the U.S. proposals, to make known the details of the plan.

He said the plan was "a little-known award" made, which proves that not all the old traditions are dying out as fast as it would often seem. The corner where the historic from the quarter stand for hours chewing the fat with the owner over a glass of good wine show no sign of surrendering to rush-em-through drugstores and ersatz pubs.

Granted, that the wine in most Paris cafés is at best indifferent, there is nonetheless an elite scattered through the city where the wine is sometimes on the level that one might rather expect in the best restaurants. Rarely a great wine, but bottle for bottle, Beaujolais for Beaujolais or Sancerre for Sancerre, they often hold their own well out of their depth.

One little gastronomic magazine has made an exceptional effort to see to it that such places are given recognition even if the news only reaches wine-lovers.

Marcel Granicher, editor of Le Table et la Route, has been naming the bulwarks in defense of good wine in Paris since 1964 and his latest laureate is a young man of 31.

The Winner

Michel Perrodo, winner of the Prix du Meilleur Pot, makes no secret of the fact that he owes much of the wine knowledge that brought him the prize to two previous and older winners, Jean Bouscarel of La Tartine at 24 Rue de Rivoli and Léon Gouin of Le Rubis at 10 Rue du Marché-Saint-Honoré, who were there to congratulate their protégé.

Mr. Perrodo broke out barrel after barrel of free Beaujolais to a crowd of friends, colleagues and general wine-drinkers only too happy to celebrate with him.

During 1970 Mr. Perrodo will have the distinction of displaying in his café-restaurant, Au Vrai Beaujolais, a pop-art trophy called the Coupe du Meilleur Pot, whose ugliness is only matched by the esteem in which it is held by wine-loving circles.

Mr. Perrodo, despite his youth, is eminently deserving of this honor. He can offer 70 different wines by the bottle, too, 30 of these are available by the glass at the counter. More impressive, they are all good.

The Beaujolais

As befits the name of his establishment, he has a complete run of Beaujolais, red and white. His stocks are running low, however, because he bought very little of the rather poor '68s, but he will make up for this with the far better '69s.

His other wines come from every part of France and he has a few quite unusual ones, such as the excellent Bordeaux-like Côte-de-Buzet. There are some good buys by the bottle, too, notably a 1964 Chateau Monbousquet (Saint-Emilion) at 14.50 francs.

Surprisingly, Mr. Perrodo also has a remarkable collection of whiskies—34 in all—including Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Bourbon and Tennessee. And not just run-of-the-mill whiskies, either. Among them are Jack Daniel's Black Label and 21-year-old Royal Salute of Chivas Regal.

At Vrai Beaujolais, 45 Rue Louvois, Paris 17e. Telephone: 214-22-22. Open every day of the week. Imaginative cooking in the restaurant to bring out the best in the wines—25 to 30 francs (about \$5), including wine and service.

Belgium Probes Reports of Arms Flow to Israel

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Belgium is investigating reports that U.S. weapons and military equipment are being shipped to Israel through the port of Zeebrugge, the Foreign Ministry disclosed today.

The Brussels newspaper Het Laatste Nieuws printed two pictures on its front page of equipment that it said had been shipped on the Israeli freighter Tamar yesterday. One picture showed five U.S. Army personnel carriers, the other showed two guns, apparently of 105-mm caliber.

Both the Brussels newspaper and the Antwerp paper, Gazet Van Antwerpen, reported that regular shipments of "old ammunition and weapons from U.S. depots in West Germany move through Zeebrugge. In the past, the shipments have been described as scrap to be sold in Italy. The Tamar was cleared for Naples.

Mr. Aichi, 63, has been foreign minister since 1968 and assisted the premier in the negotiations for the return of Okinawa.

Mr. Fukuda, 65, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Sato, was retained chiefly to work on the budget for the new fiscal year, starting April 1.

Herter's Son Appointed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers yesterday named Christian A. Herter, son of the former secretary of state, to deal with international efforts to improve environment and combat pollution.

Mr. Herter, 50, a Boston lawyer with foreign affairs experience, has been a vice-president of the Mobil Oil Corp.



MARTIAL GODFATHER—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan (center) takes a baby from Yairiv Ben-Eliezer (right), grandson of David Ben-Gurion (left), during a circumcision ceremony in Tel Aviv for the first great-grandson of Israel's elder statesman.

Champions of Good Wine Crown a New Title-Holder

PARIS, Jan. 14—Tonight a little-known award was made, which proves that not all the old traditions are dying out as fast as it would often seem. The corner where the historic from the quarter stand for hours chewing the fat with the owner over a glass of good wine show no sign of surrendering to rush-em-through drugstores and ersatz pubs.

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French Utilities Workers Balk at Government Contract

PARIS, Jan. 14—Gas and electricity workers across the country were reported today to have voted to turn down a government-proposed contract aimed at ending Communist-led labor's systematic opposition to the government.

Although the final vote will not be announced until tomorrow, spokesmen for the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT) indicated tonight that electricity workers had voted massively against the "progress contracts" that had been proposed by management of the state-run gas and electricity companies.

France's second and third-ranking unions, the Democratic Labor Confederation (CFTD) and Workers Force (FO) had earlier approved the contract, which called for wage increases linked to the price index. In return, the unions were to pledge no wildcat strikes during the two-year life of the contract.

Both the FO and CFTD opposed today's vote and denounced the CGT leadership, further widening the division that exists among French labor unions.

Europeans in NATO Wary Of Reds' Call for Parley

BRUSSELS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—European members of the North Atlantic alliance are taking a more skeptical attitude toward the Soviet Union's proposal for a European security conference, U.S. officials said today.

The shift from last year's receptive attitude has withstood the most recent Soviet plea for an early conference. This was made in Moscow yesterday by Leonid Zamyatin, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The European attitude appears to be based on the belief that although the Russians have asked a great deal from the West as conditions for a conference, they have not as yet shown a willingness to enter substantive negotiations with the United States, Britain and France over access to West Berlin or to take a positive position regarding West Germany's efforts to establish closer relations with Poland and normalize its position with East Germany.

Neither the U.S. delegation, nor the European allies were moved by Mr. Zamyatin's statement that the Soviet Union takes a "favorable attitude" toward U.S. participation in the proposed conference. U.S. officials point out that the statement serves only to place American participation in a category separate from that of the European members of the proposed conference.

Basic Position

Since the NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels in early December, Canada and Italy have moved closer toward the basic position outlined in the communiqué.

This was that, although NATO was "receptive" to indications of willingness on the part of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact members to discuss measures to reduce tension, the allies wanted positive evidence from the Soviet Union in the talks with and about West Germany and Berlin and a substantive response to the West's

Red Parties Discuss Security Conference

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Representatives of European Communist parties met here today to discuss the Kremlin's proposal for the convocation of an all-European security conference, informed East European sources said.

The session was not publicized and no details about it were disclosed. The sources said the meeting was organized to map a joint platform pushing the Soviet proposal.

Top Police Official Slain in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—One of Guatemala's top policemen was killed when his car was sprayed with bullets in the capital's notorious Zone 3 district last night.

Jose Lopez Castaneda, the head of the national special investigation squad, died and a detective accompanying him was seriously injured in the fusillade—believed to have been fired by members of the pro-Communist Rebel Armed Forces.

4 Italian Parties To Resume Talks On a Coalition

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP)—The secretaries of all four Italian center-left parties got the green light yesterday from their leaders to resume talks aimed at putting together another coalition government for Italy.

The decision came in the wake of labor agitation affecting 320,000 employees of state-run tourist, agricultural and social security agencies, who are in the second day of a three-day strike.

The talks among the secretaries of the Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Unitarian Socialist and the Republican parties were to begin later this week.

An agreement by the parties would give the country a government with a solid parliamentary majority after six months of office by an all-Christian Democrat minority cabinet led by Premier Mariano Rumor.

Mrs. Edward Kennedy Has Tonsils Removed

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Mrs. Joan Kennedy underwent a tonsillectomy at New York's Lenox Hill Hospital this morning, a hospital spokesman said.

The wife of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., arrived at the hospital yesterday.

Sen. Kennedy arrived at the hospital a few minutes before a hospital spokesman reported that Mrs. Kennedy was in the recovery room. The senator said that his wife was expected to remain at the hospital for two or three days.

Thomson to See Rumor

ROME, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—George Thomson, British Minister for European Affairs, will meet Italian Premier Mariano Rumor here tomorrow as part of Britain's diplomatic building for the start of negotiations on entry into the European Common Market.

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Dictated in Cairo?

The Soviet reply to United States proposals for a negotiated settlement in the Middle East is a disappointing exercise in diplomatic cowardice. Retreating from positions that American diplomats say the Russians had advanced in private conversations, the Soviet note seems designed to appease the most intransigent Arabs, as though dictated in Cairo.

The Soviets have accused the United States of being one-sided in favor of Israel. This certainly is not so, as the Israelis have loudly pointed out. The Russians have backed down from previous acceptance of the Rhodes formula as a basis for negotiation and have sought to play down the importance of negotiations between the parties directly concerned. They have insisted that Gaza be returned to Egypt, although this was not Egyptian territory before the 1947 war. And they have raised disturbing questions about their willingness to agree to arrangements at Sharm el-Sheikh to insure Israeli passage through the Straits of Tiran.

Most serious and inexplicable, except as an echo of President Nasser's unreasonable position, is Soviet insistence that a "package" settlement must cover "the entire area of the Middle East," presumably including Syria. This is an impossible demand so long

as the Syrians refuse to have anything to do with the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, which the U.S.S.R. insists it fully supports.

In spite of these and other sweeping concessions to Arab intransigence, Moscow has been careful not to foreclose further discussion of the American proposals. The Soviet charge that the American document is one-sided is qualified by the phrase, "in its present form." While ruling out the Rhodes formula as "not expedient," the Soviets suggest "it should be possible to find a proper form" for the intermediary role of Ambassador Jarring. The note does recognize the right of "the vessels of all countries" to pass through the Straits of Tiran and the Suez Canal.

The U.S.S.R. thus has kept the door ajar for further talks with the United States and among the Big Four. But talk is not enough. As the Kremlin note itself concedes, "the ever-deteriorating situation in the Middle East... demands urgent steps to promptly establish just and stable peace in the area."

Such steps will not be possible until the Soviet Union musters the courage to confront its Arab clients with a clear call for reasonable and necessary concessions comparable to those the United States has honorably proposed to its friends in Israel. **THE NEW YORK TIMES.**

Bonn's Triple Probe

Chancellor Willy Brandt clearly runs the risks of being whipsawed by heading into separate but simultaneous negotiations with three Communist countries—the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany. But he is doing so in the belief that a working relationship with a reluctant East Germany, his chief objective, can only be achieved with the help of Moscow and Warsaw. The question now is whether that gamble will pay off.

East Berlin's Communist party leader, Walter Ulbricht, has agreed to talks this month. But he wants to talk about a draft treaty according to full international recognition to East Germany. The Soviet Union and Poland delayed their dialogues with West Germany—on treaties accepting present borders and renouncing the use of force—until Mr. Ulbricht made his proposal. Now, as Mr. Brandt's proposed treaty draft is awaited, the Soviet press has been warning indirectly that rejection of the Ulbricht terms might hamper Bonn's efforts to improve relations with other Communist states.

Rarely have semantics and legal niceties played as large a role in diplomacy. Mr. Ulbricht's objective is to consolidate the status quo, reinforce his regime and freeze the division of Germany. Bonn's objective, as stated by President Helmut Schmidt, is "to protect the unity of the German nation." Mr. Brandt says that he has stopped speaking about "reunification," which implies going back to a single German "nation-state." But he also has said that he is thinking of "other models by which one can reach a kind of union."

Whether that other model would be federation, confederation, joint membership in a united Europe or some more tenuous structure that would enable East and West Germans to live and work together, Bonn's stated aim is to erode, not preserve, the

division of Germany. It is to change, not freeze, the status quo.

What makes agreement conceivable is the time factor in Mr. Brandt's concept. He believes that a long period of detente will be needed to erode the division of Germany. His aim now is simply one of "leaving a door open somewhere" for some ultimate form of German unity once cooperation replaces confrontation.

The only agreement that is possible, therefore, is one resembling the glass that can be described both as half-empty and half-full. To the East it will be an agreement that maintains the division of Germany for a long period. To the West it will be one that keeps open the door for unity after a long period.

There are pitfalls on both sides. The four-power status of Berlin and the access routes from West Germany could be compromised by a poorly drafted agreement. East Germany must be careful not to become too "sovereign" and "independent" lest it lose its present duty-free access, through trade with West Germany, to Europe's Common Market. That is why Mr. Ulbricht agreed recently with Mr. Brandt that the relationship of East to West Germany cannot be that of a "foreign country."

Mr. Brandt's flexibility gives him many cards to play: trade credits, recognition of existing borders, abandonment of the Hallstein Doctrine. But, in return he wants freer movement of people, ideas and goods between East and West Berlin and between East and West Germany. Few things worry Mr. Ulbricht more. Yet there are hints that the liberalization would be great enough for Mr. Brandt if East Germany became not another Austria but another Yugoslavia.

In his perspective, the negotiations that lie ahead will certainly be long and difficult. But the possibility of agreement cannot be ruled out. **THE NEW YORK TIMES.**

International Opinion

French Role in Biafra

Biafra having collapsed, France is cultivating the Arab countries as customers, to make capital of human slaughter and suffering in another area of crisis.

The Biafran tragedy tells two warning bells. First, let the French role serve as the gravest warning against the intervention of big-power politics and commercial interests. Second, let the conflict warn against the appalling cost of tribal animosities and their spurious leaders, wherever they may be encountered in Africa.

—From East African Standard (Nairobi).

Relief for Ibos

Iboland has now lost its independent channel for information and for food. The killing must not only stop, and the food must not only get in, but they must be seen to do so, by the Ibos and by the world outside.

A new team of foreign observers may be unacceptable to Nigerian pride, and in any case their movements may be too restricted. This gap can be filled by foreign journalists,

though less well if Lagos selects which journalists to admit.

Nigeria's insistence that all relief must pass through its own overstrained administrative machine also looks unwise. The 800 tons it has so far dispatched will not feed the Ibos for one day.

—From the Guardian (London).

The talking goes on and on and the children in Biafra are dying. Each hour another 2,000. It is a catastrophe the like of which the world has seldom seen. Where are all the transporters that should be roaring to Nigeria full of supplies? They are parked on runways in Britain and the United States.

Not so much as one bottle of aspirin is at present in the air, and governments make statements about humanity.

This is not a time for erecting blatant obstructions to saving babies' lives. If Gen. Gowon wants to prove the sincerity of his pledge to help the wretched Biafrans, now is the time to open up the airfields and let the planes fly in.

—From the Daily Sketch (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 15, 1895

SHANGHAI—Chang-Yin-Huan, one of the peace envoys to Japan, arrived here late last night on his way to Yokohama. He has a suite of 56 persons. Shao-Yao-Lien, his colleague, who has been awaiting him here, has a suite nearly as large. The Cantonese are opposed to peace envoys being sent to Japan. They assert that the Japanese invasion must in the end be rolled back before the mass of Chinamen.

Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 15, 1920

NEW YORK—Property worth \$25,000,000 was stolen here by thieves during the past year, according to figures compiled by officials of 52 burglary insurance companies. While the wave of prosperity throughout the country has generally reduced robberies, particularly in the large cities, not only have the thefts in New York been larger but have been from 30 to 40 percent more numerous than ever before.



Big Power Nightmare

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—An odd thing is now happening in world politics. The small and middle nations, which used to be afraid that the United States and the Soviet Union would blow up the world, now seem to be afraid that Washington and Moscow will get together and organize the world in their own national interests and against the interest of many other nations.

This is what happens when there is no world order that can change the status quo and correct the inequities and brutalities between nations. If the principles of the United Nations cannot resolve disputes or relieve the historic grievances of nations, then the power of the great nations becomes the judge.

The latest evidence of the point is in Israel. It is passionately opposed to the American proposals for what the Nixon administration regards as a fair and balanced solution of the Middle East crisis. It insists that the United States is "imposing" a settlement that would destroy the sovereignty and security of the Israeli state.

All this is denied by Secretary of State Rogers, and by Joe Sisco, who is carrying the burden of the American policy and its defense. They insist that they are carrying out the principles of the UN Security Council on the Middle East, which the Israeli government has accepted or at least agreed to cooperate with; that they have not changed their policy; and that they are not trying to "impose" a settlement, as John Foster Dulles did in 1957, but are merely attempting to get Israel and the Arab states into negotiations on the main questions of boundaries, refugees, sovereignty and security of the Israeli state.

Suppressed Facts

None of this is getting anywhere. In fact, it is getting worse every day, for nobody will release all the documents that will clarify the facts; everybody is arguing his own case and leaking the documents that support his arguments; and the main thing that worries the Israelis—and has produced their violent reaction both in Jerusalem and the United States—is not being discussed at all.

What really worries the Israelis—if one dare guess about this emotional combination of back-room and propaganda arguments—is that the United States, in their view, has been making concessions to Moscow which may help win Moscow's support of Vietnam and disarmament at the expense of Israel's vital security interests in the Middle East.

Israeli officials do not charge that the Nixon administration is doing this consciously. What troubles them is the thought that the United States is concentrating not primarily about the regional problem in the Middle East, but about its own interests in reaching an understanding on larger questions with the Soviet Union, and making concessions to Moscow and the Arabs in the process at the expense of the security of Israel.

Nobody in Washington, of course, admits that this is true. As a matter of fact, there is strong feeling here that the United States must somehow get out of Vietnam in order to deal with the much more serious problems of Soviet penetration into the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean. Still, the fears of the Israelis are not unfounded. The Nixon administration's main problem is with getting out of Vietnam and getting

an arms agreement that will enable them to cut the military budget and transfer at least \$50 billion a year to the economic, social and racial problems of the American cities.

To achieve these goals they have to get some cooperation from the Soviets—maybe not in Vietnam, but certainly in the strategic arms limitations talks—and the Israelis know this very well.

Words Changed

This is what explains the anxiety of the Israeli government about what they call the "erosion" of the American position on the boundaries between Israel and Egypt, and Israel and Jordan. And they have a point. Between last March and now, the wording of the American position has changed under Soviet pressure in favor of the Arab states. And this will be clear when the whole record is published, as it undoubtedly will be within the next few days.

The United States has tried to help Israel as best it can and in

the meanwhile has tried to defend its national interests by compromising with the Soviet Union and the Arab states, but it has risked the confidence of Israel in the process.

Israel has sought to deal with this problem by attacking the American position and mobilizing its friends in the United States to challenge the State Department, but after Vietnam, arguments in the United States for heroic postures in favor even of old allies is not very effective.

The mood of the Nixon administration now is nationalistic, and even slightly chauvinistic. It is proclaiming American interests and looking for peace and arms limitation, which means looking for an arrangement with the Soviet Union within certain limitations. Not all the words of the Nixon administration are new, but enough to make not only the Israelis but the European allies wonder about the consequences of a new Washington-Moscow understanding on the organization of the world.

Letters

Pro-Zionist?

From Dec. 29 through Jan. 5, the NYT published six letters dealing with the Middle East. All were pro-Zionist and one or two so arrogant as to be virtually racist. They amounted to a total of 250 printed lines.

Surely you receive anti-Zionist letters also. By not publishing any during this period you no doubt mean to help silence the minority of Jews, and most of their sincere friends, who consider Israel an unjustifiable, expansionist enterprise.

By this systematic pro-Zionist censorship you perhaps also mean to express your own "chutpah" of the Israeli sort, you warmly admire in your editorial of Jan. 5 entitled "The Gumbo Affair."

To be sure, on Dec. 27 you did publish a letter from Beirut (25 lines), but one whose ultimate implications were largely anti-Jewish and not anti-Israel. Sophisticated Zionists do indeed encourage and exploit anti-Semitism so as to augment the influx of Jews into Palestine and to promote contempt for the Palestinian and other Arabs, hoping thereby to speed up the construction of the Zionist empire.

You are evidently putting the body and the soul of your newspaper at the disposal of a discredited cause. Naturally, you sometimes get reprimanded by other Zionists for your occasional pretenses at less one-sided reporting and editorializing. By consistently publishing such one-sided propaganda you do not mean to provide a further gauge of your objective devotion to Zionism.

Cases of solid-out integrity were no less frequent among German journalists. But with all the Nazis' "chutpah" and with all their success in military campaigning and in convincing even most humane Germans that anti-Nazi equals anti-German, they lost.

BEN NELSON.

Untimely Tax Cut

Now that the tax bill has become law it is amusing to reflect that in a period when liberals and most conservatives, the New Left and the New Right, agree that much more must be done in America about poverty and pollution and crime and the cities, no single political leader of any ideological complexion raised an insistent voice and said:

"Now is NOT the time to reduce income taxes on the middle and upper income groups."

All we hear about is the need for more money to stem inflation, which will hit the lower income groups harder than the rest of us.

The record is clear that the recent tax law was not primarily designed to raise money to solve the nation's problems but to reduce the taxpayer's burden whether he needed it or not. Yet the situation calls for anything for raising more in taxes rather than less. It will cost billions to deal with the problems we all claim we wish to solve. The family has with all of us—with the Establishment in power and those who wish to replace it. The latter failed to lift a finger to obtain the means to change the conditions they so vociferously protest. Both groups used the cost of the Vietnam conflict as an excuse for their inaction. But what moral or other justification is there for such abdication. Taxes and the cost of living are high but "most people never had it so good."

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

London.

Beyond the Pale

In the article on Inosanto (Jan. 10-11), Mary Blume was misinformed, and so misinformed her readers, when she said that the French Academy had "39 members of pale distinction."

Many of these 39 were or still are at the head of the list. For example, novelist-playwrights like Henry de Montherlant and Francois Mauriac; dramatists such as Marcel Pagnol and Marcel Achard; film director Rene Clair; not to speak of leading historians, critics, diplomats, scientists, etc.

Now, if Sartre, Malraux, and a few other proud individualists are not members of "the Company," as the Academy refers to itself, this is due, in part at any rate, to the fact that they are not inclined, understandably so in a way, to make the rounds and "visit" the other 39 members to enlist their votes for election.

As for Inosanto, it is hardly a compliment for him to be associated with so much "pale distinction," should he be elected.

MAURICE KUTZ.

Paris.

Is Civil War Inevitable?

African Nationhood

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON—The Nigerian civil war has ended after 22 months of agony for a state and a people which came to independence with such high hopes and magnificent prospects, more so than any other ex-African colony, a decade ago. As one contemplates the price paid by the peoples of Nigeria in lives and treasure because of boundaries created for them half a century ago by the British Colonial Office, a question arises as to whether other African states, similarly created during the 19th-century European "scramble for Africa," can succeed in their nation-building aspirations without the same kind of bloodshed and civil war as went on in Nigeria.

To avert such catastrophes, the Organization of African Unity at its 1963 founding meeting agreed, as one of its first decisions, that existing boundaries of Africa were sacrosanct. The 17 member states knew perfectly well that existing African frontiers were the result of fierce competition among the European powers for colonial territories rather than the outgrowth of consideration to their existing tribal concentrations.

Yet the OAU members believed that to undertake frontier rectification, no matter how justified objectively, or to support any and all cries for self-determination, could only lead to military adventures and the severest economic setbacks, in the states involved.

Internal Contrasts

Beyond that, the emerging African states realized that within their own gerrymandered borders lived innumerable tribes with different languages (at least 28 are spoken in Congo-Kinshasa), different histories, cultures and religions; that some tribal lands had lots of rainfall and exploitable minerals while others in the same country were scrub with few assets above or below ground.

Most African leaders believe that to legalize secessionist movements could only mean an epidemic of intertribal wars. Thus, from the outset of the Biafra rebellion, the OAU agreed that the secession was an internal matter not to be supported under any circumstances. Last September, the OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa voted 36 to 4 that it was "in the overriding interest of Africa" that Nigeria's territorial unity be maintained.

The OAU Consultative Committee on Nigeria comprised Emperor Haile Selassie, who faces secessionist demands in Ethiopia, President Mobutu, who has thus far succeeded in keeping together the Congo-Kinshasa after the long Katanga struggle, and President Adidjo of Cameroun, who has his own border problems.

For that matter, what African or Asian country doesn't have border problems or peoples within those borders who reject any melting-pot theory? Over is this internal restiveness confined to the Third World, Belgium, Canada and even Switzerland have restless minorities of kind or color. This is not to say that the secessionist mood affects not merely a huge subcontinental land mass, equal in size to Texas and Oregon combined, like Nigeria, but smaller countries as well.

Between the Jaws

A microstate like Gambia lies fearfully between the jaws of Senegal. And here is Africa's paradox: the peoples of both Gambia and Senegal are Krio; their language, for the most part, is Wolof, yet because the former was once British and the latter French, Gambia's ruling elites insist on separation and mutter about Senegalese imperialism. It is a tribute to Leopold Senghor's statesmanship that Senegal, of which he is president, has not seen fit to lay claim to Gambia or to inspire separatist movements.

If there is a modicum of victory in Nigeria's tragedy, it is for those African governments and those non-African states, like Britain and the United States, which believe that secessionist struggles would mean a return to the primitive state of primitive tribalism which made Africa's prehistory a century ago so inexpensive an exercise in European imperialism. The Soviet Union, which also supported the federal government, did so for two obvious reasons:

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request return of their letters, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Subscription	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
Algeria (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	270.00	335.00
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Belgium (air)	75.00	140.00	205.00	270.00	335.00
Cyprus (air)	35.00	65.00	95.00	125.00	155.00
Denmark (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Finland (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
France (air)	65.00	125.00	187.50	250.00	312.50
Germany (air)	65.00	125.00	187.50	250.00	312.50
Greece (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Ireland (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Israel (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Italy (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Japan (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Kenya (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Libya (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Madagascar (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Mali (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Morocco (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Netherlands (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Nigeria (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Portugal (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Spain (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Sweden (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Switzerland (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
Tunisia (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
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U.S. (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
U.S. (sea)	45.00	85.00	125.00	165.00	205.00
U.S. (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
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U.S. (air)	51.00	95.00	139.00	183.00	227.00
U.S. (sea)	45.00	85.00	125.00	165.00	205.00

— 1969-70 — Stocks and						— 1969-70 — Stocks and							
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
115	114	20	2014	2014	20	115	114	20	115	114	20	115	114

European Gold Market			
Jan. 14, 1970			
	Open	Close	On
London	\$4.89	34.55	U.S.
Zurich	\$4.97	34.97	U.S.
Paris (12.5 kilo)...	36.37	36.03	U.S.
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

A NEWS SERVICE NOT YET 3 YEARS OLD ALREADY HAS LINKED INVESTMENT EXECUTIVES, BANKERS AND CORPORATE LEADERS IN 18 COUNTRIES TO THE SWIFTLY-SHIFTING, VITAL DEVELOPMENTS IN BUSINESS AND FINANCE ALL OVER THE WORLD.



**AP-DOW JONES PETROLEUM
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governmental decisions affecting petroleum
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- mergers, acquisitions, restructurings, and other corporate transactions.
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- tanker/chartering news and rates.

...ice-daily summary of major news develop
...ding articles with economic, financial, g
...political impact.
...heavy general and political coverage of

depth "what-to-expect" reporting on national economics, monetary affairs and politics.

Jan. 14, 1970
Most Active—New York

	Vol.	Close
Am Airlin	214,400	29 1/2
Un. Cargo	172,400	31 1/2
Seas. G.O.	125,700	39 1/4
Litton Ind	121,700	29 1/4
Lums Inc	100,200	4 1/4
Occident Pet	95,400	2 1/2
Boico Pet	93,000	2 1/2
Transcon Lin	91,500	11
Schlitz Brew	89,500	70 1/2
Trans W Air	87,100	2 1/8
Xerox Co	84,500	107 1/2
Texasco	82,500	29 1/2
Ill Cent Ind	81,000	26

Ratio, 15 stocks, 10.4 percent.

Average price, 10 stocks, 338.80.
New 1969-70: highs, 16; lows, 22.
Issues traded in: 1,562.
Advances, 612; declines, 766; unchanged, 284.
N.Y. stock index: 51.34 -0.10;
dustrials: 84.39 -0.09; transpor-
tion: 37.83 -0.01; utility: 51.84 -0.01.

Really Eq	104,400	10	-
Nortek Inc	88,400	3714	+
Beil Electrn	68,000	934	+

Syntax	56,700	62%
Airlift Intl	55,700	3
Tenneco Corp	54,100	13%
Nuclear Del	53,100	46%
Cooper Jarr	50,000	9%
System Eng	46,100	41
Alphac	40,500	84%
Approx total stock sales		17%

High	Low	Close	Net Chg
34.95	326.56	326.71	-1

Dow Jones Averages				
	Open	High	Low	Close
Ind	787.95	796.73	780.36	787.16
Trn	173.54	175.20	171.95	172.73
Uti	110.94	111.36	109.63	110.37
Sik	239.85	242.51	237.28	239.53

20 Railroads ...	38.18	37.57	37.99	+
53 Utilities	56.79	55.79	56.31	-
00 Stocks	62.23	62.23	62.47	-

.....	72.40	70.00	71.00	-
Odd-Lot Trading in N.I.				
	Shares	Buy	Sell	%Chg
Jan. 13	408,574	443,008	6.8	
Jan. 13	418,486	451,986	8.4	
Jan. 9	371,917	393,156	5.4	

sales figures.

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Amsterdam	ImmoChem. 57
	IOs Agr new 5
	/LarSpen...
	MethiBox
CO.....	704

hon.....	144.20	Rhokana....
ker.....	408.50	Rolls-Royce..
neken.....	186.50	Rondina.....

Land Arm.....	81.10	Royal Dutch.....	21
Land Arm.....	88.50	R.T.Z.....	78
Govern.....	102.60	Shell.....	
S. Ltd.....	513.34	Tube Invest.....	
M.....	510.6	Union Corp.....	23
Kabel.....	150.95	Vickers.....	
ips new.....	278	WarL3.....	
eco.....	63.80	West Deep.....	
	244.90	West Drief.....	1

Brussels	Milan
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bert.....	1,712	La RinasC...	1
ofina.....	2,030	Montedis.....	1
severt.....	1,556	Olivetti.....	4
Gondraile..	13,125	Pirelli.....	4
Andra.....	1,926	SniaVisco... ..	4
		Tesi.....	

.....	230.80	Air Liquide...	21
Thyssen..	98.50	Béghin.....	1
.....	110	BNCI.....	7

.....	178	Can. Pacific ..
Marzlik ..	178.80	C.G.E.
.....	326	C.S.F.
Gasmf.	145	Citroën
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eg.	746.50	Crd. Comm.
Bank.	403	Crd. Lyon.
deBank.	310	De Beers 100.
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.....	204.40	

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.....	150.00	Mach.Bull...	1

Sharnell.....	137.50	Michelin.....	1
Shesell.....	570	Mobil.....	2
Stahl.....	119.50	Omnipet.....	2
new.....	217.50	PalmMarc.....	1
bars.....	230	Pechiney.....	2
wag.new.....	253	Peugeot.....	2
.....	177.50	Radio Tech.....	
		Rhone.....	
		Rhone.....	1

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ac...	72/6		

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...	71/3	MotColumb...
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Ex-dividend.		

U.S. Indictment Names Swiss Bank, Manager

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—Formerly one of the U.S. brokerage firms and Swiss bank and its general manager were indicted today on charges of violating the bank's U.S. securities laws.

The indictments, announced by U.S. Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, marked the second time that Swiss bank has been charged with violating U.S. securities laws. The first indictment, charged that the bank, through its manager, Andre Backer, former first president of Shearson, Hammett and Co., conspired with the bank's Swiss branch, to sell securities to U.S. investors without proper disclosure.

Mr. Morgenthau, who leaves office tomorrow, said the indictments are the latest in a series of charges stemming from a long-term investigation of the use of Swiss banks by U.S. citizens.

Robert C. Van Tuyl, chairman of Shearson, Hammett, issued a statement which said the firm has not found any evidence of wrongdoing by Mr. Backer or other firm employees. "When Shearson, Hammett first became aware of the investigation, it voluntarily called the U.S. attorney and cooperated fully," the statement said.

Mr. Backer is the only defendant available for prosecution, Mr. Morgenthau said, since Mr. Zoppi and the bank are outside U.S. jurisdiction.

Details of Gold Sales Accord Revealed in Letters to IMF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—South Africa's right to sell gold to the International Monetary Fund will be determined daily by prices on the London gold market and the amount will be about one-fifth of the week's gold production per day, was disclosed yesterday.

These and other technical details of the gold agreement were made available by the IMF in the form of letters to its managing director, Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, from Nicolas Diederichs, the South African

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U.S. Banks Report Gains In Earnings

Bank of America Had 14.8% Jump in '69

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Bank of America reported today a 14.8 percent jump in profits for 1969.

The largest bank in the United States said profits for the year rose to \$152.3 million from the \$132.6 million earned in 1968. Deposits rose 3 percent to \$221.7 billion from the \$215 billion registered at the end of 1968, and total assets, at \$357 billion, showed a 5.5 percent jump over the year before's \$338.1 billion.

Loans outstanding at the end of the year totaled \$141 billion, up 9.4 percent from \$128.3 billion a year earlier.

Other Reports
NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—First Chicago Corp., whose only component is the \$5.4 billion First National Bank of Chicago, reported yesterday that net income rose 4.5 percent last year to \$58.9 million, or \$1.04 a share, from \$56.4 million, or \$1.04 a share, in 1968.

Both figures are after provision for loan losses and for securities transactions now required under new government regulations.

On the old "net operating earnings" basis, the gain was only 5.7 percent, which Gaylor A. Freeman Jr., chairman, termed "more meaningful" because of wide fluctuations in securities gains or losses.

In a separate report, Mellon National Bank and Trust Co. Pittsburgh, said 1969 net income advanced 13.2 percent to \$42.34 million, or \$4.24 a share, from \$37.41 million, or \$3.75 a share.

Net income in the fourth quarter for the \$4.9 billion institution slipped to \$8.4 million, or 88 cents a share, from \$10.57 million, or \$1.04 a share, in the year-ago period.

Franklin National Bank, parent of the Franklin National Bank, announced that net income last year rose 33.5 percent to \$17.76 million, or \$3.89 a share, from \$13.33 million, or \$3.09 a share, in 1968. Securities losses amounted to \$897,000, up \$105,000.

Corning Glass
CORNING, N.Y., Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Corning Glass Works announced today an 8 percent gain in profits for 1969, on an 11 percent sales increase.

But the profit gain for the year as a whole was down from the 12 percent hike registered in the first nine months of the year.

For the year, profits rose to \$50.03 million, or \$7.26 a share, from \$47.77 million, or \$6.79 a share, in 1968. Sales jumped to \$330.56 million from the year before's \$276.1 million.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
For the year, 1969
Revenue (millions) ... 370.1 333.8
Profit (millions) ... 15.2 14.1
Per Share ... 1.87 1.86

Wells Fargo
For the year, 1969
Deposits (millions) ... 4,600 4,694
Profit (millions) ... 22.03 20.51
Per Share ... 3.50 3.37

Analysts Weigh Probable Size, Balance of S. African Selling

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—South African gold sales to the International Monetary Fund could conceivably top \$1 billion this year if the free market continues in its present depressed state, financial observers said here today.

But analysts felt the South African government would be reluctant to stretch the accord that far. Such large-scale sales to the IMF would probably arouse immediate protests from the United States and cause a clause to be invoked requiring the fund to review the situation in the light of any major change in circumstances.

Because of this, it was believed that South Africa would keep its sales to the fund within the range of \$300 to \$400 million, depending on balance-of-payments requirements.

An underlying principle of the Dec. 30 gold sale agreement as understood by both South Africa and the United States was that the bulk of the republic's sales would be made in the free market, at prices above \$35 an ounce, the official monetary level.

Financial observers said if the price remains consistently below the agreed level South Africa could sell about \$500 million worth to the IMF to meet foreign exchange needs normally met by free market sales, plus a further \$300 million or more to meet its expected balance-of-payments deficit.

In addition, the IMF has agreed to take \$140 million worth of gold from the South African reserves frozen in March, 1968, when the

two-tier marketing system was instituted, establishing separate free and official dealings.

At least a further \$150 million would be disposed of in fund-related transactions against currency and Special Drawing Rights.

Observers who made the hypothesis on possible sales to the IMF said there seemed little incentive at the moment to drive up the free market price beyond \$35.

They suggested that this price at least temporarily could prove to be the ceiling rather than the expected floor for gold sales.

Rather than risk upsetting the long-sought agreement with the Western world's monetary authorities, particularly the United States, it was thought that South Africa would satisfy most of its foreign exchange needs on the free market regardless of cost.

But the position could arise whereby such sales, if they drove the free market much lower and thereby tended to undermine the huge official gold stocks, could unsettle central bankers even more than excessive sales to the fund.

Much depends on how long the current trust in currencies lasts, the observers said, though it was pointed out that many who rushed to gold rather than hold foreign exchange in the past two years had burned their fingers badly in the sudden price slump.

International Funds list—Page 13.

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Inventory Levels Cut Back in U.S.

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (NYT).—The likelihood of a recession this year appeared lessened yesterday after the government issued a report on a sensitive sector of the economy—business inventories.

The Commerce Department reported that business at all levels—manufacturing, wholesale and retail—sharply reduced inventory pile-ups in November, after a large increase in October.

Reasons have typically been proffered by a large inventory buildup. Economists regarded yesterday's report, combined with the trend of inventories in the months before October, as evidence that this particular cause of recession was not likely to be powerful in the present situation.

With the automobile industry apparently taking the lead, business is cutting back production quickly rather than letting inventories pile up at the factory or retail level. Thus, despite the start of a new model year, dealer inventories of cars held level in November instead of rising.

The best measure of whether inventories are too large or too small is the movement in the ratio of inventories to sales.

Despite a decline in sales in November, the ratio held essentially steady. It was 1.55 in November, compared with 1.54 in October and 1.53 in November a year ago. The ratio means that inventories in November totaled 1.55 months' worth of sales.

By contrast, in the inventory

building that preceded the "mild recession" of the first half of 1967, the ratio rose from 1.48 at the beginning of 1966 to 1.56 at the beginning of 1967.

Yesterday's report said total inventory accumulation in November was about \$700 million, or far less than the \$1.5 billion of October. Although there are no general figures for December, it has already been reported by the industry that retail auto stocks—despite weak sales—show only a negligible increase in December.

The report said that in November, retail stocks rose \$180 million, in contrast with \$600 million in October; manufacturers' stocks rose \$450 million in contrast with \$700 million; and wholesale stocks rose \$80 million, in contrast with \$240 million.

Some Assumptions

Based on the presumption that production will grow at an average annual rate of 4 percent and that the gross national product (the amount of all goods and services produced) will rise at an average yearly rate of 8.3 percent, corporate profits after taxes may increase at an average annual rate of 5.3 percent on a 5 percent sales gain—compared with a 7.1 percent annual earnings growth during the sixties.

Business will undergo radical changes with greater utilization of computers and other labor-saving equipment for speedier and more efficient operations, making a shorter work-week possible. This should spell bigger profits for makers of leisure-time products, ranging from boats, campers, trailers and mobile homes to photographic and sporting equipment, educational materials, publishing, musical instruments and hobbies of every conceivable type. Hotels, restaurants and the travel industry should also benefit.

The needs of the expanding population will bring greater revenues in such service areas as housing, schools, hospitals and nursing homes.

Improved Living Standards

Improvement in the standard of living will be a driving force, and new materials and techniques hold promise of a host of new products.

Boeing to Reduce Work Force; Cites NASA Cutbacks

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Boeing Co. said its work force in the Puget Sound area will drop by about 18,000 men in 1970.

The company cited reduced government spending, completion of present government contracts and reduced employment needs in its commercial jet airliner program.

Boeing is the prime contractor for the first stage of the Saturn rocket used on Apollo moon missions. Yesterday, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration announced cutbacks including a halt in production of the Saturn.

Boeing said reductions in the first quarter will be substantially greater than in succeeding quarters. Employment in Boeing plants in other parts of the country also will decline but not as much as in the Seattle area.

More Cutbacks

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Both Ford and Chrysler today announced production cutback moves. Ford said it is halting production for two days at three plants and for one day at another plant, all in the next two weeks.

Chrysler says that it is going to lay off an additional 1,500 employees, bringing to 3,400 the number of workers notified in the last two weeks.

Some 2,417 employees at 20 different support plants are also being laid off.

Chrysler also said it will reduce capital outlays this year by about 30 percent to an estimated \$300 million from \$376 million in 1969.

Recession Seen As Less Likely

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High.	Low.	Div.	In	\$	1000.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
35½	21¼	Swift Co	.60	270	29½	30½	29½	30½	+	
32½	22	Swingline	.40	40	29½	29½	29½	29½	0	

35 1/2	34	Winnser Dr. 1.00	3	24
36 1/4	31	Winn Dr. 1.62	27	34 1/2
37 1/4	32	Winn Dr. 1.62	4	35 1/2
38 1/4	31 1/2	Winn Dr. 1.62	28	36 1/2

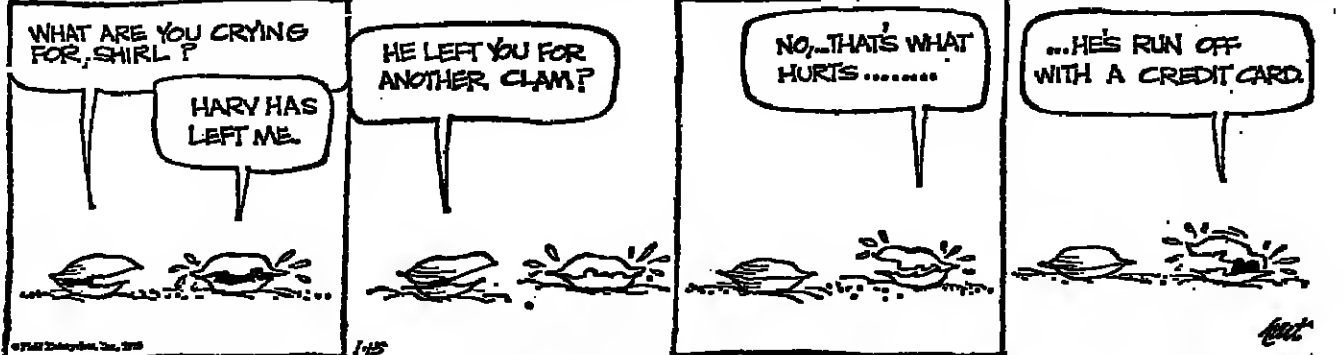
American Stock Exchange Trading

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PEANUTS



B.C.



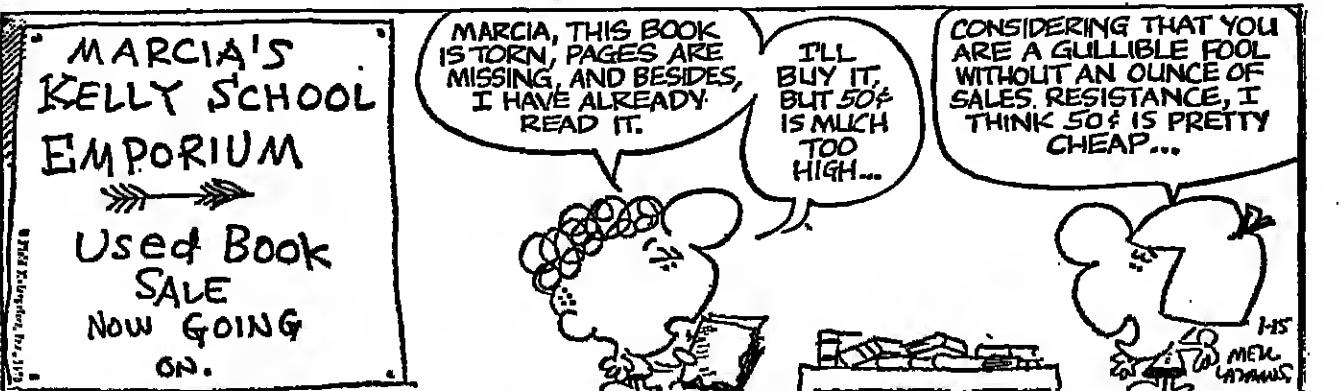
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

For a pair to bid and make a slam in the face of a no-trump opening may not happen in a bridge lifetime. Yet it happened on the diagramed deal.

North and South were using the Astro convention, which assigns a conventional meaning to an overall in a minor suit over one no-trump. Two diamonds shows a two-suited hand with spades one of the suits, so South was immediately to fix on spades as the trump suit.

North could see that 12 tricks might be made if South held four spades, including at least three high-card points. The diamond suit would no doubt furnish discards for any heart losers South might have. North therefore made a cue-bid in West's club suit, and followed, a trifle optimistically, with a bid of five spades.

West led the heart king, and South saw that she was in danger of losing a heart trick and a club trick. With all the missing high-card strength marked in the West hand by the opening bid, there was no doubt that the spade finesse would succeed.

West's bidding strongly suggested 5-3-3-2 distribution, and South had to hope that the doubton was in spades. She won with the heart ace in dummy, cashed the diamond ace and ruffed a low diamond in her hand. The spade queen was led and covered with the king and the ace.

South made the key play of the ten of spades, holding the lead in the dummy on the assumption that the spades would break evenly.

When both defenders followed to the second trump lead, South cashed dummy's three diamond winners, discarding her remaining hearts. The ruff of dummy's second heart then provided the 12th trick.

NORTH
 ♠ A10843
 ♥ A5
 ♦ AKQ62
 ♣ 7

WEST (D)
 ♠ K5
 ♥ KQ3
 ♦ J94
 ♣ AQJ94

EAST
 ♠ 72
 ♥ 10882
 ♦ 10873
 ♣ 865

SOUTH
 ♠ QJ98
 ♥ J764
 ♦ 5
 ♣ K1032

Neither side was vulnerable.

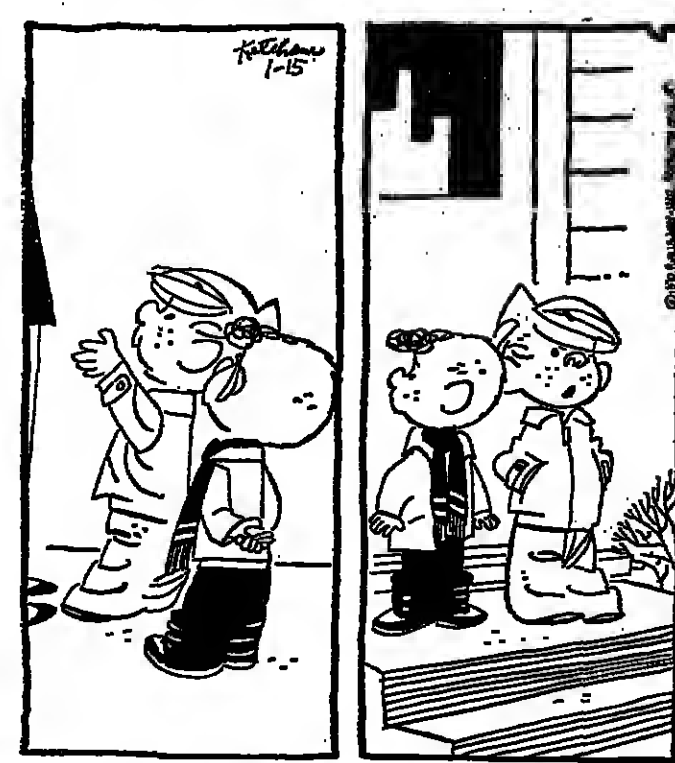
The bidding:
 West North East South
 1NT 2♣ Pass 2♠
 3♦ Pass 4♠
 5♠ Pass 6♠

West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

READ ZIEAL KAFIR
 ORLE IDIO ELUDE
 MALLIDITING NAIZED
 FISTLEWETHEINIZIES
 DEODAR SIE
 70JO JOJSE
 EXPLIATIVE SANTA
 AREA OVERS STES
 TANSY ERNESTINE
 SYSTEM TIENT
 QUESTIONS GEGRIAN
 UNDOIE OUTICKSAND
 ALIDER ULNA ECCE
 SITATIS TELIEM SEED

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HEMIC
 RAHOY
 WEKERS
 THAGAS

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

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BOOKS

THE TRANSFORMATION OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

By Charles E. Bohlen. Norton, 130 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Richard J. Barnett

SINCE the day in 1934 when Karl Radet over dinner told him, "You Westerners will never understand Bolshevism," Charles Bohlen has been working at it. Roosevelt's interpreter at Talta and Eisenhower's ambassador in Moscow, Bohlen was in a crucial position throughout the postwar period to influence the direction of U.S.-Soviet relations. In his little book which ranges over a vast expanse of history he surveys 35 years of State Department policy toward the Soviet Union and finds that he and his colleagues came very close to doing exactly what was needed.

There is very little new information in the book. But, as the author takes pains to explain, the book is not meant as history but as analysis. Two themes recur throughout the volume. The first is that there is no conflict of interest between the United States as a country and the Soviet Union as a country. "The tension between us is, in my opinion, caused by the ideological factor." The United States did not maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union during the first 15 years of its life because of "the particular philosophy of the Soviet Union." One dangerous aspect of that philosophy, according to Bohlen, was "the continuing Soviet nightmare" that the capitalist countries would unite against her. Noting that the U.S. in the early years of Bolshevism "took a very critical attitude" toward the regime, he unaccountably neglects to mention that U.S. troops, along with those of her allies, invaded Soviet territory and occupied portions of it for more than a year after World War I.

How the U.S. and the Soviet Union actually used their power against one another, how and why the one may have actually feared the other, how the actions of one may have influenced the other seem to be no account to Bohlen. The only conflict he is interested in is the continuing struggle with "the classic principles of Marxism." The ideological war, Bohlen believes, is a more or less permanent fixture. Although he never attempts to explain how to destroy an idea with a bomb, much less to justify such procedure, he assures us that the continuing ideological war makes smaller military budgets impossible.

It is astonishing how much more impressed Bohlen is by words than by acts. For him the authentic events at the root of the cold war are a turgid article in "Cahiers du Communisme" by Jacques Duclos in 1945 that affirmed that the U.S. still had "trusts" and "classes," and an "election" speech by Stalin in 1946 that called for an immense Soviet effort to rebuild the country and develop its national economy for its security. These dangerous notions, Bohlen feels, "were the origins of the cold war as it involved the United States." The U.S. atomic monopoly, the abortive effort to assert residual U.S. interest in Eastern Europe, the maintenance of distant U.S. bases including a

Mediterranean fleet are barely mentioned. Why is it important to American policy whether the cold war is primarily a fight over ideology or power? Bohlen's book, which faithfully interprets the long-standing State Department view he helped to formulate, makes clear the importance of this question. He sees the Soviet Union as essentially a superpower responding only to inner ideological drives, impervious to the outside world, reachable, if at all, only through the language of threat.

A Soviet government which can be dealt with only through ever increasing military power rather than diplomacy is a perfect adversary for an American government whose primary activity is war preparation. This is the indispensable part of the book.

That the Soviets are guided by a fixed hostile ideology rather than limited and possibly flexible interests has been an essential part of American ideology. It has relieved diplomats like Bohlen of the responsibility of trying to end the cold war.

The second note that sounded again and again in these pages is that the United States is continually being "forced" by "history" to things against our "strictly material interest." To State Department ideologues like Bohlen the cold war is simply a big good and evil. Our policy, he assures us, "is not really a national material interest. The United States fought the cold war 'to meet a challenge which had no origins or end within our country and to set a policy not dictated by a national ambition or desire.'"

Our similar situation has us the "strongest power on earth" but we are "not a pure" even though our arms and navies are spread all over the globe and we control greater resources than any other. Our exceptional virtues transformed our wars into adventures. (As for Vietnam, Bohlen is not "in a position to go on the matter" because, after 4 years in the State Department, he has "no expert knowledge of the area.")

In "The Transformation of American Foreign Policy" Bohlen avoids any mention of motives in fighting the war. Even less is there a suggestion that domestic political or economic interests play a role in policy making. He completely ignores the

of such important scholars as Walter Lippman and Carl Kolk, whose careful historical research cast serious doubt on Bohlen's Manichean view of Soviet-American relations.

One would like to believe that the author wrote this book as his final effort at a State Department white paper, a piece of diplomatic allegory to soothe our flagging spirits. But a reader is left with the uncomfortable feeling that he may every word of it.

Richard J. Barnett, co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies, and author of "The Economy of Death," wrote a review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will W.

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: HOVEL PLANT CRETE SOLACE
 Answer: This can be irritating as well as foolish--NASH

50121510

